VOL. XXII COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1893. NUMBER 19.

SCENE OF SPLENDOR.

Magnificent Electrical Display at Jackson Park.

THE FIRST ILLUMINATION.

Thousands of Lights Fill the Grounds With Brilliancy—A Large Crowd Present at the Spectacle—A Dazzling Display.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, Chicago, May 8.—The climax in the eventful upward march in the nineteenth century was reached to-night when the buildings and grounds were illuminated in honor of the first "open evening" of the Exposition. The whiteness of the buildings gave added lustre to the rays from the million and more lights in the grand plaza, while the golden statues of the "Republic" and "Diana" upon which the light from the west end of Administration plaza poured in blinding showers, sent back a happy response, which blended harmoniously with the whole. The different buildings were illuminated to a certain extent, but the Administration building on the west and the peristyle in the east enclosing the grand court of honor held the multitudes spellbound and easily carried off the honors of the night.

The crowds began to arrive early, all the rail and steamer routes bringing in immense numbers. By the time darkness had settled over the White City fully twenty thousand people were on the scene, this crowd being augmented later by probably five thousand.

Administration building was the first to be electrified, and its beautiful exterior from base to tip of dome was gilded with incandescent lights. At the base of its dome thirty-two blazing torches on bronze stands were ranged equidistant around its circumference, adding much to its splendid appearance. The peristyle soon added its row of lights and this was the signal for the triple row of arc lamps along either side of the lagoon to end their aid, and in an instant they were sending bright rays across the waterway competing the band encircling the grand plaza. The main lagoon as under the sheen of thousands of lights like a great mirror. The arc and peristyle lights formed its gilded frame, and around the sides about a foot from the water's edge, a row of electric bulbs added the beauty of a golden bevel to the splendid plate. Its surface was dotted here and there with the electric launches and the bright gondolas. Gayly bedecked gondoliers stood on the stem and stern of their craft, and as their oars dipped silently in and out of the water, and their bodies swayed to and fro, the romantic looking boat and its oarsmen formed a novel silhouette in the sparkling basin, disappearing a moment later as it passed under the shadow of a bridge. Powerful search lights on top of the Manufactures and Agricultural buildings and Music Hall brought out new beauties in the scene for the benefit of the spectator. The golden "Republic" holding aloft her torch was given such a "searching" that her right arm which had been vaccinated on the biceps last week by a careless carpenter dropping a section of scaffolding, did not escape the notice of the crowds, who gave their approval. Gilded "Diana" perched on the dome of the Agricultural building with arrow pointed directly to the Music Hall, light, came in for a share of inspection. She tried to turn on her vane to escape the glare of the light, but the wind was against her and she was forced to bear her ordeal to the finish, which she did nobly. The three search lights then were by preconcerted signal concentrated upon the magnificent MacMonnies fountain, situated immediately in front of the Administration building. The marble figures were rendered immaculate, and the glaring light falling full and powerful upon the handsome women at the oars and in the seat of honor and sending dazzling rays of crystal purity down and across the silvery lagoon. The picture needed but the action of a "live" wire upon the outstretched alabaster arm of Columbia, infusing life into the veins of her and her handsome crew, who, bending to their oars, would send their gallant ship down over the cataract into the glistening lake, to give it the realization of a trip through fairy land.

When shortly before 10 o'clock the currents were turned off, a sigh went up from thousands of hearts and darkness put an end to a scene of splendor such as was probably never before presented to human eyes.

G. A. R. Encampment.

DENVER, May 8.—General Kennedy, Commander of the G. A. R. Department of Colorado and Wyoming, states that great preparations are being made for the annual encampment at Pueblo next week. He anticipates the largest attendance ever seen at an encampment in this department. The meeting is one of unusual interest, and the cheap railroad rates will bring out all the old soldiers who can possibly attend.

General Weissert, Commander-in-Chief of the National G. A. R., will be present. A number of re-unions aside from the regular ones have been arranged. To insure against a rise in the railroad rates, a rate of $8 for the round trip from Denver has been secured and cut rates have also been secured from other points in Colorado and Wyoming.

The Financial Situation.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—It is said the President is considering the advisability of calling an extra session of Congress at once, in view of the alarming condition of the financial affairs of the country.

In the interview on the Wall street situation Secretary Carlisle said pointedly: "What have I to do with the situation? I can't give the gentlemen in Wall street any money. Further than this I have nothing to say, as I consider it improper and also impossible to discuss the financial situation every day through the newspapers."

Later in the day Secretary Carlisle was caught while on his way to the White House to attend the cabinet meeting, and was asked what effect the financial news from New York would have upon the treasury. He replied that in his opinion it would have none at all. He said he regarded the situation in New York as local and produced by local causes entirely. The secretary has expressed himself as to the prevailing condition of national finances.

From what the Secretary said upon leaving the White House it was apparent that the cabinet was not devoting any special attention to the New York financial flurry. An official who has been connected with the treasury for years expresses the opinion that the financial squabble in New York will scarcely be felt outside that city. He says the New York bankers made a combination to squeeze the national treasury and scare the people of the whole country; that failing in that purpose they got scared among themselves and are now reaping the fruits of their futile movement.

Secretary Carlisle has decided to instruct the United States Treasurer to issue small notes in place of those of large denomination which are returned to the treasury for reissue.

The $100, the $50 and $20 notes, as received, because of being old and worn out, will, as usual, be destroyed by the macerating machines, and instead of reissuing notes of the same denomination, $1, $2 and $5 notes will be issued in their stead. The Secretary has determined upon this plan because of the steadily increasing demand for small notes, particularly from the West and South. The rule will apply to all the treasury issues for general circulation.

For Coast Defense.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The long-delayed dynamite defense guns for the ports of New York and San Francisco are now nearing completion. To a reporter S. D. Schuyler, vice-president of the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun company, said that his company hoped to have the guns for Sandy Hook ready for placing by Aug. 1. The guns for San Francisco, he said, would be ready for mounting by Jan. 1, 1894.

When asked what the Dynamite Gun company proposed to do about the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, Mr. Schuyler stated that his company was awaiting the action of the Secretary of the Navy on the report of the board of naval officers which witnessed the recent Vesuvius trial in Port Royal. This report, Mr. Schuyler said, is still in the hands of Secretary Herbert.

The War Officially Ended.

DENVER, May 5.—Acting-Adjutant-General Kennedy received an official communication from the scene of the late Navajo Indian trouble this morning.

The news came in the form of a telegram from General Tarsney. It is dated San Juan, N. M., and reads:

"Trouble at an end. Regulars arrived last night. Murderers given up and all in jail Aztec."

General Kennedy wired instructions to General Tarsney commanding him to supply company K of Durango with arms and ammunition, also to store guns and ammunition at Cortez for the use of settlers in case the Indians should again begin hostile demonstrations.

General Kennedy says that the arrival of United States troops will put a quietus on the hostile Indians and no further trouble of any sort need be expected.

Whitecaps Sentenced.

BROOKHAVEN, Miss., May 8.—The Whitecaps pleaded guilty and were sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. There was a most affecting scene in the court. The prisoners broke down completely and wept and begged the judge to show them as much mercy as he could. The wife of a Whitecap held a small baby up to the judge and begged him to spare her husband. The judge held the baby a moment and soothed its mother, but could not spare the father. The scene in the court room was most affecting.

Ward Lamon Dead.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—News has been received here of the death at Martinsburg, W. Va., of Colonel Ward H. Lamon, a few minutes before midnight last night.

Colonel Lamon was President Lincoln's private secretary and enjoyed the most confidential relations with the martyred President. He continued to live in Washington long after President Lincoln's death, and here he wrote the greater portion of his life of Lincoln. Colonel Lamon removed to Martinsburg some years ago.

Lizzie Borden Arraigned.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 8.—Lizzie Andrew Borden, who has been an inmate of Taunton jail ever since August last under indictment for the murder on August 4th in Fall River of her father, Andrew Jackson Borden and her step-mother Abbie Durfee Borden, was formally arraigned this afternoon in the Superior court now in session in this city. She pleaded not guilty and was returned to jail to await her trial.

State Mineral Lands.

DENVER, May 8.—Attorney-General Engley this afternoon rendered an opinion to the State land board regarding the royalty on leases of mineral land. He holds that the act of 1887, by which the land board was authorized to lease mineral lands, does not contemplate the collection of $1 per acre or any other sum as a fixed rental over and above the royalty.

Six Lives Lost.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, May 8.—The British ship Earl of Shaftesbury, from New York, which arrived in Bombay March 13, has been wrecked in deep water off Ambalangoda, on the southwestern coast of Ceylon, about one hundred miles from Colombo. The captain and five of the crew were drowned.

Carlyle Harris Executed.

SING SING, N. Y., May 8.—Carlyle Harris, convicted of the murder of his wife by poison was executed by electricity at 12:40 to-day. The work of the current was entirely satisfactory. Harris's last words were: "I have no further reservation to make. I desire to say that I am absolutely innocent."

Jack Tar's Day.

NEW YORK, May 9.—This was Jack Tar's day. The sailors on the United States flagships Philadelphia and Newark, gave receptions to the jack tars of all the foreign ships this afternoon.

A PRESIDENT MADE.

President Cleveland's Notice to Office Seekers.

HE WILL NOT BE BOTHERED.

Nothing to be Gained by Personal Interviews—Office Seekers Indignant Over the New Rulings—No Visitors at the White House.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The following has been issued by the President for publication:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 8, 1893.

It has become apparent after two months of experience that the rules heretofore promulgated regulating interviews with the President have wholly failed in their operation. The time which under these rules was set apart for the reception of Senators and Representatives has been almost entirely spent in applications for office, which have been bewildering in volume, perplexing and exhausting in their iteration, and impossible of remembrance.

A due regard for public duty, which must be neglected if present conditions continue, and an observance of the limitations placed upon human endurance oblige me to decline from and after this date all personal interviews with those seeking appointment to office except as I on my own motion may especially invite them. The same considerations make it impossible for me to receive those who merely desire to pay their respects, except on the days and during the hours especially designed for that purpose.

I earnestly request Senators and Representatives to aid me by declining to introduce their constituents and friends when visiting the Executive Mansion during the hours designated for their reception. Applicants for office will only prejudice their prospects by repeated importunity and by remaining in Washington to await results.

OFFICE SEEKERS COMPLAIN.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—President Cleveland's quarantine against the office-seekers, issued this morning, has created more excitement than anything that has been promulgated in an official way since the new administration began. The crowds which now throng the capital are more interested in the allotment of offices than anything else. The effect of the order on the office-seekers was not manifest at the White House to-day, for Monday has, according to a rule of the President, been reserved for public business and the office-seekers have been excluded from the White House. The first of the week has come to be termed "Blue Monday" in the parlors and lobbies of the hotels. There are a few of the more prominent office-seekers who seem disposed to insist upon seeing the President in the future anyhow and take the risk of being turned down. There are very few of this element, however, for the larger portion of them when seen this morning had packed their valises and were preparing to depart by the first train. They had nothing to show for the months of weary waiting in Washington except expressions of blank astonishment and a big hotel bill, some of which were receipted and others that are subject to some financial arrangement with the home congressman or senator before being paid.

President Cleveland's order is something decidedly unique and original to the eyes of politicians. It is a precedent in the history of the White House. No President before Mr. Cleveland ever essayed such a bold move against the practical politicians. A change of administration is always the provocation for a grand rush for office. President William Henry Harrison died a month after his inauguration as a result of the importunities of men who sought office, but he never, as a matter of self preservation, closed the door against the men who wanted office.

There is no doubt that President Cleveland has suffered much personal inconvenience and has been brought to the verge of sickness by the constant stream of visitors to the White House. He made this fact plain to his callers Saturday.

The politicians who are not members of Congress say that the new order will have the effect of making a close corporation of the patronage system, by giving Senators and Representatives the sole right to talk with the President about appointments, and that the President will thus be debarred from hearing the voice of the people at large on the fitness of candidates put forward for appointment to office. These same complainants express indignation at the closing sentence of the President's pronouncement in which he says: "Applicants for office will only prejudice their prospects by repeated importunity and by remaining at Washington to await the results."

They declare the President has no right to virtually send them away from the city and threaten them with his disfavor if they persist in asking for that to which they claim a perfect right, and which the President has himself asked in the hands of the people—appointments to office. They loudly proclaim against what they term an arbitrary exercise of power by the President by refusing an audience to men who have public business with him, but do not possess official position. They point to the fact that this is the first time in American history when a President of the United States has shut the door in the faces of private citizens who come to discuss public affairs in which they are interested.

A noticeable effect of the order was the absolute quiet which prevailed about the White House to-day. A deserted banquet hall was loud in comparison with the President's reception room. Secretary Gresham and one or two other department officials were the only callers. Not even a member of Congress ventured to intrude. The day was beautiful, the lawn in front of the executive mansion was attractive, flowers in the White House conservatory and grounds were pleasingly pretty, but the office-seeker came not. It was Blue Monday for him, and in the land of liberty he was shut out of the presence of its chieftain.

More Rate Cutting.

OMAHA, May 9.—The Union Pacific to-day, tired of waiting for an adjustment of the rate trouble in Colorado, took a hand in the matter and made its first slash in rates. Orders were issued this morning to sell tickets from Utah common points to Colorado common points for $21 round trip $26. The prevailing rates have been $25 and $35. Officials at headquarters refused to talk about the reduction except to give out the news that it had been made.

All the general counsel and general freight agents of the roads interested in the Nebraska maximum rate law are present at a conference being held at the Union Pacific headquarters to-day.

THE SITUATION IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 9.—General Passenger Agent Nickerson of the Santa Fe has written to General Passenger Agent Carlton of the Alton, calling attention to the fact that the Santa Fe has been dividing its through Colorado-Chicago business with the Alton at Kansas City. The cut rate now in effect—$30 for the round trip between these points—leaves only $10 for the round trip from Denver to Kansas City if the $20 proportion east of the Missouri river is adhered to. He therefore asks the Alton to pro-rate with the Santa Fe on the cut. If it will not do so the Santa Fe will have to send all the business over its own lines to Chicago via Burrton to St. Louis. The Alton has replied that it is a party to the Western Passenger Association agreement to maintain the $20 round trip rate, and until forced by the action of the members of the Association themselves to recede it must maintain that rate. It will not be a party to the demoralization now going on until every resource for its settlement has been exhausted.

Increasing concern is manifested by the western roads over the continuance of the Denver and Rio Grande-Santa Fe fight. It means for all of them heavy financial losses on account of a quarrel in which they have no interest. Most of them are of the opinion that the question at issue is not of such a nature as to justify the fight that is being made over it. Whatever the merits of the claims of the respective combatants may be independent roads profess to be unable to see why the Burlington and the Rock Island should make it possible for the Rio Grande to carry the war beyond its own immediate territory. These roads could certainly prevent the Denver and Rio Grande from carrying its cuts east of Denver but it would be at the expense of their California outlet. Their alternative is to support the Rio Grande, or go out of the California business, if they do not feel inclined to go back on their former action in regard to their former hauls on that business and their refusal to accept the terms of the Union Pacific in regard thereto. Rumors are in circulation that these roads have a surprise in store, that when it is sprung will put an end to the difficulty, but none of the officials of either of them is willing to admit that there is any foundation for such rumors.

Reports from passenger agents in all sections of western territory are wonderfully unanimous on one point. They all agree that the lightness of the traffic to the World's Fair is almost entirely due to the reports that have gone out concerning the unfinished condition of the Fair, the extortions of the concessionaires, the insolence of the Columbian guards and the other criticisms that the Chicago papers have made upon the management. People at a distance are wholly unable to understand how the Fair can be incomplete and still contain far more for them to examine than they can do justice to by visiting the Exposition every day for a week. These reports all state that any number of people are waiting to come to the Fair, but they will not come so long as the reports of the nature referred to continue to be published.

Emperor William Speaks.

BERLIN, May 9.—While reviewing the troops in the field at Tempelhofer to-day the German Emperor ordered the principal officers of the Imperial Guards to gather around him and addressed them as follows:

"I have been seriously disappointed in the patriotism of the late Reichstag. I hope the coming Reichstag will adopt the military bill, but if the coming Reichstag should refuse to adopt it, I am determined to carry the bill into effect, despite the unpatriotic opposition. I know myself that I am alone with the federated princes and the people."

The speech of the Emperor at Tempelhofer is causing enormous excitement among the people. It appears in the North German Universal Gazette in double leaded prominence. Those who heard the Emperor speak, say that he spoke with unusual emphasis, pausing at every word in order to convey the sense of his determination to abide by his declarations. There is a profound and widespread impression that the Emperor would not hesitate to risk a conflict with the new Reichstag should it prove hostile to the bill.

The Emperor's concluding words in addressing his officers were: "I felt the necessity to tell you candidly my decision as I told you my hopes when the bill was first proposed." The officers who heard the Emperor's words maintained absolute silence, although evidently in deep sympathy with the Kaiser's view.

Leading men in German politics who have heard of the Emperor's speech, now consider that he has embarked on a policy of Prussian high Toryism and that the chances of the Freisinnige party to bring about a moderate liberal era have vanished.

AN APPEAL TO ROME.

ROME, May 9.—It is quite evident that the German government has not given up the idea of securing in some degree the support of the Center or Clerical party in its endeavor to ultimately secure the passage of the Army bill. Since the dissolution of the German Reichstag the negotiations between Herr Von Bulow, Prussian minister to the Vatican, and Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, continue. The object of the negotiations on the part of Herr Von Bulow is to arrive at an arrangement by which pressure from the Vatican will be exerted upon the German Catholic bishops to the end of obtaining their support of the government in the coming elections for the Reichstag, or in other words, to have the bishops under directions from the Vatican use their influence to have the Center party nominate and elect candidates who will vote for the Army bill. The Pope some time ago refused to intervene in the policy of the Center party and the outcome of the negotiations now under way is extremely doubtful.

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REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

The Gathering of the Hosts in the City of Louisville.

THE ATTENDANCE VERY LARGE.

No New Doctrines to be Advanced—An Earnest Campaign to be Begun at Once—The Party United and Very Enthusiastic.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 9.—The representatives of the young Republicans of the nation have taken the leading city of the Democratic Blue Grass state by storm. All day long, resplendent in vari-colored badges, indicative at once of the faith within, and of the locality from which they hail, they have had possession of the central streets, while to-night the hotels have surrendered to their invasion, and, packed in some cases six to a room, they are deep in the slumbers of victory. To-morrow, when the Democratic Mayor of the Falls City bids them thrice welcome, and tells them that they are welcome to the best and choicest of Kentucky hospitality, the capitulation will have been complete.

All the indications point to the fact that this will be the largest convention of the National League of Republican clubs that has been held since the birth of that organization. Many States that failed of representation last year and the year before will respond to the roll call to-morrow morning with good sized delegations. The event will also be notable for the large attendance of men that for years have been prominent in the councils of the older heads of the party. In this particular the scenes this evening were a reminder of the eve of the assembling of a Republican presidential convention. The presence of such men as J. Sloat Fassett of New York, J. H. Manley of Maine, the trusted friend of the late idol of the Republican party, Powell Clayton of Arkansas, R. C. Kerens of St. Louis, Governor Nelson of Minnesota, M. H. De Young of San Francisco, F. T. Dubois of Idaho, and others of the leading lights of the party testifies to the interest that is manifested in the movement toward infusing renewed life and energy into the Junior Brigade.

At the same time many of those whose presence had been confidently relied upon have found it impossible from one cause or another to put in an appearance. Among these are ex-President Harrison, ex-Vice-President Morton, Governor McKinley, ex-Governor Foraker, Thos. B. Reed, ex-Senator Spooner and Henry Cabot Lodge. The suggestion, however, that their absence is occasioned by any lukewarmness or the belief that it is yet too early to commence to lay plans for future Republican success is emphatically repudiated by General Clarkson and his colleagues. They say that each and every absence is accounted for on the score of previous political or business engagements, and that each of the absentees has written an expression of his warmest interest in the future of the league.

It is not among the probabilities that the league, either directly or indirectly, will suggest that a reconstruction of the Republican party would be a necessity from the defeat of last November, or that it will advocate the enunciation of any new doctrines. The prevalent feeling, strong this morning and still stronger to-night, is that the convention should assert the continued fidelity of the young Republicans to the platform sent out from the Minneapolis convention, and declare its intention of fighting the battles of the future on the same line. The silverites from the far west, who are anxious to place the convention on record as favoring free coinage as a party issue may be permitted an opportunity of presenting their case, but the convention will have none of it or of any other outside "ism." Plans will be submitted for broadening and extending the work of the league preparatory first to the congressional elections of next year, and second to the next presidential campaign; likewise regarding the ways and means of securing the necessary sinews of war, and a strong committee will be appointed to carry these plans into effect.

"Be up and doing," is to be the watchword, and both the leaders and the rank and file agree that from now on, the political bonfires must be lighted on every hill and the work of proselytism and organization must be carried on throughout the country with vigor and energy, as though the national election were a thing of the immediate future instead of the recent past.

The meeting of the National Republican committee divides interest with that of the league. Concerning this gathering there is an air of mystery. None of the members on the ground from Chairman Carter down will admit that they know just what they are likely to do beyond the fact that they will review the political situation as it affects the Republican party, exchange opinions regarding the causes of the last year's defeat and positively embody their conclusions in an address to the country. Rumors of a probable fight in the committee, having as its object the ousting of Carter from the Chairmanship, were in everybody's mouth to-day, and were discussed by many of the league delegates with more or less vehemence.

Editor De Young, whom it was said would lead the contesting element, had not put in an appearance up to a late hour to-night, and Chairman Carter expressed the belief in emphatic terms that his Californian associate was not only friendly to him, but unwilling to do anything that would tend to destroy the prevailing harmony in the committee. A member of this body, however, summarized the situation in this way. "There is a prevailing and predominant anti-Harrison feeling in the committee, and the members want an expression from Carter as to whether he is for or against Harrison. He has not yet signified how he stands. If it is developed that he is a Harrison partisan, De Young will have a strong support for the position of chairman. What the result will be no one can foretell."

There is a probability that Joseph Manley of New York will be elected Secretary of the Republican National committee to fill the place vacated by Mr. Harrity.

There was a caucus of half a dozen members of the National committee in Mr. Hanley's room late to-night.

Mr. Hanley announced after the caucus adjourned that Mr. Carter of Montana would continue in the office of chairman.

World's Fair Resturants.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The council of administration determined to-day to stop the robbery in the restaurants at the World's Fair grounds. Some of them went out to buy a meal themselves last night and found that the complaints of extortion and bad service made by the thousands of people who visited the restauronts were just and well founded. Hereafter if the council and the local executive commission can accomplish it, there will be no more robbery in the restaurants.

The report of the council is as follows:

Whereas, Complaints have been made concerning the charges as well as the character of the service and supplies in some of the restaurants now in operation at Jackson park which have proven, upon investigation, in some instances at least to be well founded: and,

Whereas, The primary object of the establishment of these restaurants within the said park was for the proper accommodation of visitors and others patronizing the same, so that there might be nothing wanting in this respect to promote the comfort and convenience of all persons visiting the Fair: and,

Whereas, It is believed to be essentially the duty of the Council of Administration to see to it that nothing shall be conducted or carried on within the Fair grounds that militates against the comfort, or subjects the individual visitor to any unreasonable inconvenience, or unjust, or improper demand: and,

Whereas, It is imperative that this shall be definitely and immediately understood by all concerned, so that the interests and rights of the public shall be carefully guarded and preserved against all unjust demands: therefore,

Resolved, That it is the unanimous sense of this council that all concessionaries enjoying restaurant privileges on the grounds at Jackson park shall be required to formulate full and complete schedules of prices immediately and submit the same to the executive committee of the World's Columbian exposition for approval; and that when so approved said are or ought to be the measure of lawful charges, and should not be thereafter exceeded unless the same shall be notified with the assent of said committee and in any case the person patronizing any restaurant in the hall be furnished with a slip or bill of fare showing the charges to be paid for the supplies and services rendered.

In case anyone shall be subjected to a charge in excess of said provided schedule rates, such person is invited and requested immediately to submit a written statement thereof to this council, so that the same may be promptly investigated, and the offending party dealt with as the circumstances shall warrant, it being the determination of the council that the public shall not be subjected to any extortion or unjust demand, and desires to make its purpose in this behalf clearly understood at once so that the offending parties may be advertised in advance that it will take, if necessary, the most summary measures to guard the public against all forms of unjust imposition.

Blount is Minister.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Officials of the State department to-night confirm the prediction heretofore made that ex-Representative Blount would be appointed minister resident to Hawaii.

It has been supposed that Minister Stevens would remain in charge of the legation until the 24th of this month, at which time he had announced his intention of sailing for San Francisco. It is now known that Mr. Stevens was instructed to forthwith turn over the legation to Commissioner Blount, who has been appointed his successor.

There is reason to believe that Mr. Stevens was not allowed to remain in charge of the legation until the 24th because of his activity in behalf of annexation.

Found Dead.

DENVER, May 8.—J. H. Ernest Waters, the well known mining engineer and at one time manager of the great Sheridan and Mendota mines in Southern Colorado, was found dead in his bed to-day. The cause assigned for his death is heart disease. Mr. Waters was 42 years of age and was a native of Wales.

He was probably the best known mining engineer in America and also had an European reputation. Some of his greatest engineering work was done for the Japanese government near the city of Tokio. He leaves a large fortune.

Under Attachment.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The Home Maker Magazine is in the sheriff's hands under an attachment of $33,210.

THE GEARY LAW.

The First Arrests of the Chinese Made in New York.

THREE TEST CASES BEGUN.

The Defendants Convicted by Agreement—An Appeal to the Supreme Court—California Chinese Threaten Forcible Resistance.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Three meek appearing Chinamen, who have violated the Chinese exclusion act by failing to register as required by the law, walked into United States Marshal Jacobus's office in this city this morning and were immediately placed under arrest. Their names are Wong Quan, a laborer, who lives at 4 Mott street; Lee Goe, a Chinese costumer of 2707 Third avenue, and Fong Yue Ting of No. 1 Mott street. They had voluntarily surrendered themselves by the advice of eminent lawyers, in order to test the stability of the Chinese Exclusion act. At 9 o'clock they were taken to the United States District court, where Judge Brown was sitting and prepared to hear two of the cases, as the case of Fong Yue Ting was brought before the United States Circuit Court Judge Lacombe.

The case of Wong Quan was first called. The chief lawyer for the Chinamen was Joseph H. Choate, and with him was Thomas D. Riordan, the counsel for the powerful Chinese Six Companies of San Francisco which are defraying all expenses of the test cases. United-States-District-Attorney Mitchell appeared to prosecute through an interpreter. Wong Quan admitted that he was a laborer, that he was a resident of the United States May 5, 1893, when the Geary act became a law, and that he had not applied for a certificate of residence as required by the law, nor had he troubled himself at all about it, and that he had no excuse to offer for not doing so. His lawyers appeared as anxious as Mr. Mitchell to have him adjudged guilty of violating the law, and Judge Brown remanded him to the custody of the United States Marshal to be deported to China.

Lee Goe's case was then called. It differed from Wong Quan's, inasmuch as his lawyers said he was without the necessary certificate through "unavoidable cause," but was not able to prove so by any white person, nor was he able to show by any white person that he was in the country May 5, 1892, as the law requires.

According to the Geary law, when a Chinaman applies for registration, the collector of internal revenue may refuse to register him, unless he shows by reputable witnesses that he is entitled to the protection that registration guarantees. If at the end of the year, the Chinaman still remains unregistered, he is liable to arrest, when he must prove by at least one reputable "white citizen" that he resided in this country prior to the passage of the Chinese exclusion act.

Lee Goe had applied to the internal revenue collector on April 1, but was refused registration on the ground that Gay Mamie, a Chinese interpreter, whom Mr. Choate had officially designated as a "Chinese gentleman," was not, in the opinion of the collector, a reputable witness, because he was a Chinaman. Judge Brown signed the papers for the expulsion of Lee Goe.

The third case, that of Fong Yue Sing, an Americanized Chinaman, who wears neither house nor queue, was not taken before Judge Brown, but before Judge Lacombe, who also ordered that the prisoner be deported to China.

In all three cases counsel applied to Judge Lacombe for a writ of habeas corpus, which was denied in accordance with the prearranged plan of counsel on both sides, and counsel then gave notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The three Chinamen were admitted to bail in $500 each, which was procured by representatives of the Six Companies. The cases, the District Attorney said, will be heard by the Supreme court in Washington next Wednesday.

The proceedings were closely watched by Yung Kui, a member of the Chinese Legation at Washington and by Vice Consul Wing of this city.

IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Collector of Internal Revenue, John C. Quinn, in an interview in regard to the Chinese Registration law, says: "The Chinese are acting very sullenly about this law. They have refused to register, and seem to think no actual steps can be taken to remove them. In fact, they laugh at the idea of the law going into effect. They seem to think that the Chinese government will never permit its people to be removed from the United States. The Chinese have stated to me that if the United States insists upon their departure a fleet of Chinese battle ships may be expected at the Golden Gate at any moment.

"This indicates that among the lower class of coolies there exists a determination to resist the law, and that they expect their government to go to war if necessary to keep them in this country. If violence is not opposed to the officers when they are called upon to perform their duty, if the law is declared constitutional, I shall be much surprised."

Inquiry in Chinatown shows that the fears of Collector Quinn are well founded. There exists among the Chinese a most sullen disposition, which has been inflamed by circulars issued by the six companies. Every circular issued has contained advice to the Chinese to resist the law. Yesterday another circular was issued calling upon the Chinese to stand firmly on the ground they had taken and to prepare themselves for a vigorous defense.

At the office of the Six Companies it was stated that this simply meant that the Chinese were not to become panic stricken and register on the last day allowed by law, and they were all to contribute their quota to the fund for employing lawyers to fight the law. There can be no doubt, however, that the Chinese place a different construction upon the circular. Wherever the circulars were posted there were crowds of Chinese eagerly scanning every character printed on them, and it was evident that they imagined the Six Companies were advising physical violence in resisting the law. United States Marshal Long was asked what he would do if violence should be offered. "I would use my best endeavors to quell the disturbance," said he, "and if my force of deputies prove inadequate, I presume that General Ruger would be directed to see that the law is upheld."

"There will be no trouble," said Vice Chinese Consul King Owayng. "The Six Companies will not advise their countrymen to shed blood. If the law is declared to be constitutional, and no other legal defense presents itself, the Chinese will obey the law and depart from this country. What my government would do in this event, I am not in a position to state."

The Geary Law Denounced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 6.—Some local surprise has been caused by Senator Stanford's denunciation of Chinese exclusion or restriction and of the Geary law made in an interview printed here to-day. He said: "It is a serious thing to throw any impediments in the way of our Chinese trade. There should never have been a restriction law passed in the first place, and the Geary law which has followed, is an outrage. We need the Chinese here to work in our fields, vineyards and orchards, and gather our fruits and do the common labor of the country. Our intelligent business men are not opposed to them. Neither are the mechanics, because the Chinese do not take up the trades. They simply do the commonest kind of work and really only come into competition with white laborers.

"Congress has made no provision to pay the passage of these people back to China and the transportation companies are not going to do it for nothing. It is estimated that out of the 130,000 Chinese in the United States 75,000 are in California."

A Bigger Texas.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—Evidence is being taken in this city, in the famous Greer County case between the United States and Texas, in which each claims a large part of the area from the other. Attorney-General Culberson of Texas came to St. Louis for the purpose of examining H. L. Pritchett of Washington University who made an examination of the county last summer. Professor Pritchett gave some evidence that was as important as it was unexpected. He had taken observations at the point where the pillars marking the western boundary are located, and discovered that they were about a quarter of a mile west of the true meridian. He was cross examined by District-Attorney G. D. Reynolds, who was specially assigned to the case by the government, but remained firm in his belief that the boundary pillars were on Texas ground. Should this be established it would mean the transfer of a strip a quarter of a mile wide and nearly two hundred miles long from the Indian territory to Texas. The point has never been raised before.

International Races.

NEW YORK, May 6.—It was a great day for Great Britain. Her tars carried off the honor of winning two of the three international boat races in the Hudson to-day, and coming in a good second in the other race, which was captured by the Russians. Picked crews from all the foreign men-of-war except the Hollander, Vansple, were out in cutters, whaleboats, galleys and dingeys and they made as pretty a series of races as has been rowed in the Hudson. The races were for prizes offered by the New York Herald and the arrangements were in the charge of The Herald, assisted by officers of the American navy. The day was perfect, and thousands of spectators witnessed the sport.

The Americans were barred from competing as their boats are lighter and superior to those of the foreigners.

A Wreck Near Boulder.

DENVER, May 6.—This afternoon shortly after 4 o'clock the Union Pacific train for Denver was wrecked four miles from Boulder by the spreading of the rails. The train was running thirty miles an hour and the rear coach was overturned. F. M. Russell of Los Angeles was probably fatally hurt and Chas. Dabney of Boulder received internal injuries. The following were slightly injured: A. T. Mackey, Mrs. Chas. Dabney and Miss Mattie Wilson all of Boulder. All of the injured were in the rear coach, the people on the other cars receiving nothing but a slight shaking up.

A Custom House Investigation.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Secretary Carlisle to-day decided to appoint a committee of three prominent men, familiar with the intricacies of the tariff law and custom house methods to make a thorough and complete investigation of the custom house, appraisers' stores and naval office at the port of New York. The efficiency of the present force, their honesty and attention to business, the allegations of favoritism to importers, and kindred subjects will form the basis of investigation.

Joseph Jefferson Ill.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson was to have closed his season here to-night at the Walnut Street theater, but owing to an illness that came upon him yesterday, he ended it with the matinee this afternoon and started at night for New York. His attack was in the nature of gastritis and it is not regarded as dangerous, but his physician advised him to not attempt two performances in one day.

Filibusters Warned.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Secretary Carlisle to-day directed United States collectors of customs in the Atlantic coast and United States revenue marine officers to exercise special vigilance to prevent the shipment of arms and ammunition from the United States to Cuba. This action was taken at the request of the Spanish minister at Madrid.

Underwood Dies.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, May 6.—D. C. Underwood, the man who was shot on Wednesday night by James Russell, died at 6 o'clock this morning. An inquest was held on the body this evening and a verdict of felonious killing rendered. No facts were adduced other than those already published.

A Border Incident.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., May 6.—Yesterday afternoon the Starr gang rode into Caney with the intention of making a raid upon the banks. The report that they were coming reached town before them, they having been recognized on the road, and when they appeared they found the bank and stores closed and guarded and made no attack.

Republican League Convention.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.—From present indications the convention of Republican League clubs promise to bring the largest crowds that have ever visited Louisville.

The National League will assemble May 10, and will be called to order by President J. S. Clarkson. The convention will be in session two or three days.

THE SEA SERPENT.

The Much Discussed Monster Captured at Last.

AN ICHTHYOLOGICAL MYSTERY.

Another Foreigner for Chicago—Captured After a Desperate Struggle on the Massachusetts Coast—The Fish Described.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., May 6.—The sea serpent is dead; that is, a monster which in many respects resembles the famous annual visitor at seashore resorts, was killed to-day by the men having charge of the Beach Point weir. They went to their traps this morning as usual to remove the night's catch of fish, and were considerably surprised to see in one of them a great commotion. The water was lashed into foam and large streaks of a yellowish color were drifting to leeward.

They thought they had caught a school of albicore, though it is early in the season for that fish, and the crew returned to the shore for gaffs and other gear needed usually in taking albicore. When the men returned to the trap they saw enclosed in the pound a mass of dark colored ridges, covering almost the entire surface. Getting nearer, their surprise was considerable to find that the weir was not filled with albicore, but one huge sea monster, at that moment lying quiet on the top. Neither end of the creature was visible, but after waiting a few minutes an ugly, vicious looking head appeared.

The fishermen resolved on the capture of the monster alive, if possible. A running bowline was made and deftly cast, the noose falling over the head and around the creature's neck. Then began a fierce struggle for the mastery, the men trying to haul the monster out of the trap, and the creature trying to pull the boat and crew into it. The struggle was a desperate one and their poles were soon broken down, and the network torn into strings. The creature struck heavy blows with its tail, any one of which would have stove the boat to pieces had it struck. It was hard to tell which was getting the best of the fight until finally the weirmen saw that, the combat lasted much longer their weir would be totally destroyed. They shot a bomb lance from a whale gun into the creature's neck just back of the head. The lance exploded and broke the backbone and instantly killed the fish.

It was then towed to the beach and when the tide ebbed scores of people went to see it. The creature is shaped like a huge eel, is 29 feet 8 inches long and 4 feet 6¾ inches around the body at the largest part, which is just back of the head. The head is convex at the top. The mouth is large, furnished with five rows of sawlike teeth, two rows in the upper jaw which fit snugly between the three rows in the lower. Along the back a serrated fin extends the entire length from head to tail. The latter is shaped like a shark's with the upper lobe considerably longer than the lower. There are two pectoral and two anal fins, a trifle over three feet long.

Its color on the back is a dark muddy green gradually changing to a light color down the sides, with the belly is a most white. The fish is entirely devoid of scales and possesses a very tough, tough skin, nearly a quarter of an inch thick. Nothing like it has ever been seen by the fishermen here, and experts in ichthyology are unable to place it.

A small vessel has been chartered, on board of which it will be packed in ice and shipped to one of the large fish firms on the wharf in Boston, where it will probably arrive to-morrow afternoon. Measures will be taken to preserve the head and jaws entire, but the rest of the body will be skinned as it would be impossible to preserve such a quantity of flesh. As soon as the fish can be properly cured and mounted it will be sent to Chicago to be placed in the Fisheries building.

A Brave Judge.

JACKSON, Miss., May 4.—The outlawry of the Whitecaps in the southern portion of this State culminated at Brookhaven, fifty miles south of here to-day, in one of the most high-handed and most defiant measures yet practiced by that gang of lawbreakers. One hundred and fifty of them, all armed with shotguns and pistols, marched to the court house and surrounded it, forbidding the egress of anyone.

At 10:30 o'clock Judge Chrisman, who was trying some minor cases, was called off the bench into a private room and told that sympathizers of the imprisoned Whitecaps who are indicted for arson had surrounded the court house and demanded their release. Judge Chrisman at once adjourned court and started down the stairs. When he had gotten to the bottom of them one of the mob presented a cocked double barreled shotgun at his breast, and demanded that he stop.

The judge said to some one: "Arrest that man."

The reply was: "You will arrest nobody,"

Judge Chrisman said to him: "You're the biggest criminal in the lot. I will get you," and started toward him.

Everybody expected to see the Judge fall in his tracks riddled with bullets, but the would-be rescuer was baffled, as were several others who had pistols aimed at the Judge.

After pushing him out the Judge proceeded up town to summon assistance. In the meantime several other cool, level-headed men engaged the leaders in a discussion. They were told that the men could not be released, and that the crime they were charged with committing was a capital offense and their trial would take place Monday. If innocent they would be discharged and their action in attempting to forcibly rescue the prisoners was only damaging the cause of their friends. They were not disposed to listen to any reason, but the guard which had previously been placed around the jail, which is in the courthouse inclosure, served to hold them in check.

In a few minutes Judge Chrisman returned leading an armed posse. He at once ordered the posse to advance. Seeing the determination of the judge and the posse, the mob mounted their horses and rode out of town much crestfallen and disappointed.

But for the bravery of Judge Chrisman there is no telling what might have been the result, as the men leading the mob were desperate and seemed to believe their friends are being unnecessarily prosecuted. The object of the mob in surrounding the jail was to prevent any assistance arriving from town, which is several hundred yards away. Judge Chrisman refused to be intimidated by them and overawing them by his brave action until they let the opportunity for releasing their friends slip by.

Governor Stone in answer to a telegram fully proclaiming the danger of the situation left on the first train accompanied by the adjutant-general. They carry fifty stands of arms and 4000 cartridges with which to arm deputies who will be sworn in if necessary.

ANOTHER CAMP KILLING.

D. C. Underwood Shot by James Russell, and Will Die.

Special to THE GAZETTE:

CRIPPLE CREEK, May 3.—D. C. Underwood, 50 years of age, was fatally shot by James Russell on Prospect avenue about 8:30 this evening. The bullet entered on the right side close to the nipple and ranged downward. The doctors have made no attempt to locate the ball and say there is very little hope of saving the life of the unfortunate man. Underwood has been boarding with the divorced wife of Russell for the past year and Russell has made repeated threats against the lives of both Underwood and Mrs. Russell. A few days ago Russell left camp for Pueblo returning to-day. This evening he went to the little house occupied by his former wife and made a noise on the outside which brought Underwood to the door. With an oath he exclaimed, "I have you now," and drew a gun. Underwood grappled with him and as he did so Russell shot twice, one ball taking effect. The wounded man ran into the house to get his revolver. Russell shot twice more through the door at Mrs. Russell. One ball plowed a furrow through the second finger of her right hand and the other grazed the right temple. Underwood ran out the back door and fired six shots at his assailant and Russell emptied his revolver in return. None of these last shots took effect. Russell escaped in the darkness but there is no doubt but that he will be captured before morning as he is well known to the officers.

Carlisle's Reform Method.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—When the resignation of E. L. Sturtevant, chief of the stationery division in the Treasury department, became generally known it caused something of a panic among all the Republican officials who are outside the classified service. Mr. Sturtevant, by his thirty-two years' service, his absolute abstention from political activity, his service on the civil service examining board and his opposition to political assessments even as long ago as President Grant's time, seemed to be the one man who was sure of protection, and his enforced resignation, which went to Secretary Carlisle this morning, leaves no one feeling secure. The Secretary will be obliged to make a clean sweep at once or to give some reasonable hope of retention to the best treasury officials or the service will become demoralized through the timidity and anxiety of the men still in office. Secretary Carlisle is pursuing a very different policy from the conservative one of Mr. Manning and Mr. Fairchild, and seems to be doing it without any suggestion from the President. The President showed his disposition to adhere to the old policy when he sent in the name of James F. Meline, the Republican assistant cashier, to be Assistant-Treasurer of the United States.

The appointment of Richard Dalton as surveyor of the port of St. Louis suggests various possibilities that may not be pleasing to local candidates for places of this sort. Heretofore the customs collectorships and surveyorships have been filled by residents of the respective ports for which the appointments were made, but Mr. Dalton, the new surveyor at St. Louis, is a citizen of one of the interior towns of Missouri. He ran for the nomination of governor against Mr. Stone last summer and was defeated, and as he had a rather large following which was somewhat disgruntled, he was at the time given to understand that in the event of Democratic success he would be taken care of. A few months ago Mr. Dalton concluded that the surveyorship would suit him and when his ambition became known a howl of protest went up from the local Democracy. The two Senators, who both live in the western part of the State, stood by Dalton, however, and in spite of the local opposition, headed by Congressman Cobb, his appointment was made. The precedent established by the appointment will doubtless suggest to sundry ambitious Democrats throughout Illinois the advisability of trying for the Chicago collectorship. In that event the fight already somewhat complicated may become even more badly mixed.

The Monetary Conference Postponed.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The International Monetary conference which adjourned to reassemble in Brussels on the 31st of May will not assemble on that day. The general feeling was expressed by the representatives of the leading powers that the end of May was not a suitable time for re-commencing the labors of the conference and as the result of a consultation held between the President, Secretary Gresham and some of the delegates of the United States to-day it was determined to cable the announcement that the re-assembling of the conference would be postponed until some time next November. Governor McCreary of Kentucky, who is in the city and who as well as Senator Jones of Nevada, will continue to serve upon the commission, expresses much gratification on the change of date, and believes it will increase the prospect of the conference accomplishing some solid results.

Robbed and Murdered.

DENVER, May 5.—A telegram was received this morning at the Rio Grande offices from Salida, stating that a man named Hugh McGovern, supposed to be a tramp, was at midnight last night found lying on the track near Texas creek. His head and face were cut and bruised, his collar bone and ribs broken and internally injured so that he will die. He was taken on an engine to the hospital at Salida, where his injuries were pronounced fatal.

McGovern says that he was robbed of a few dollars last night while stealing a ride and the two men who did the act threw him off the train while it was going at a high rate of speed. The criminals are unknown.

Police Magistrate Elected.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, May 3.—The deadlock in the Town Council was broken last evening when P. T. Donahue was elected police magistrate. An attempt was made to elect town clerk and street commissioner, but after balloting for a long time without a result the Board adjourned for two weeks.

REPUBLICAN POLICY.

Chairman Carter Interviewed Concerning a Change.

STRONG FAITH IN PROTECTION.

The League Convention Has Neither Power Nor Desire to Change the Platform—A Strong Declaration for Bimetallism.

CHICAGO, May 5.—Thos. W. Carter, chairman of the National Republican committee, arrived at the Grand Pacific to-day en route to Louisville.

Inasmuch as several members of the National committee were delegates to the convention of the league of clubs, the time was considered opportune for a meeting of the National committee, however, the sessions will be distinct, and their purposes, while generally looking to the same end, will involve separate questions.

The clubs will be addressed by ex-President Harrison, Governor McKinley, John B. Foraker, James Clarkson and other men of note.

This is what Mr. Carter said, when asked if the convention would in any way change the policy of his party:

"The convention will neither have the authority nor the inclination to change nor modify the principles of the party as enunciated by the national convention which assembled at the beginning of the presidential campaign. It is safe, therefore, to predict that the committee will not undertake to make any departure from the programme adopted at Minneapolis. Apparently the people of this country have declared themselves in favor of the Democratic or free trade idea. Nevertheless the Republican National committee is not authorized to announce any change in the policy of the party and it will not assume the responsibility of surrendering to the slightest extent the Republican position.

"Speaking individually, I believe that the policy of protection consistently pursued will redound to the greatest good of the greatest number of people of the United States, and so believing I have no hesitancy in proclaiming my unfaltering faith in protective tariff."

"The monetary question," he continued, "seems to be the one of engrossing interest at the present time. The ultimate ending point of a discussion seems to culminate in a verdict against the Sherman silver law. A financial question cannot be made a party issue. In my judgment 90 per cent. of the people of this country believe as I do in bimetallism. The so called Sherman law was meant only as a stepping stone in the direction of bimetallism, and it has served a good purpose.

It is asserted now that the severe financial disturbances which created so much sensation, the failure of Baring Bros., the collapse of the Argentine Republic, etc., were due to the Sherman law. Very superficial reflection will suffice to dissipate this conclusion. The stringency in the European market which drove England to borrow largely from France, necessitating the dumping of American securities on the American markets was entirely separated from legislation in this country. Simplifying the proposition it comes to this. Commercial requirements in Europe necessitated an unusual demand on this country and it was almost impossible for the people to pay their debts, redeem their securities, and retain their gold at one and the same time. Had the Sherman law not been enacted our own people would to-day be free from the severe stringency of the currency. I may say further that Congress will not repeal the Sherman law until a substitute is offered for it. Thus the effect of the law will be to bring the country closer to bimetallism. The trend of the thought of this nation, and indeed of the commercial world, is strongly in the direction of bimetallism. The gold standard is unsteady, unreliable and decidedly unsatisfactory.

"About the possibilities of a panic I believe we are at present passing through a period of liquidation. Everybody is waiting for something to happen. They anticipated something which is vague and therefore more alarming than if understood. In recent times we have encountered a panic at the end of about each decade. The disturbance of 1883 was less pronounced in its effects than the crash of 1873, and my opinion is that the difficulties we are to encounter this year will not be as great as those of ten years ago. We have come to a standstill practically. The business men of the country are preparing for a storm. In consequence of this preparation the storm will not be disastrous in its results.

The Army Bill Defeated.

BERLIN, May 6.—Chancellor Von Caprivi's pet measure, the Army bill, was rejected today by a margin of forty-eight votes. The roll call resulted: For the bill, 162 votes; against, 210.

The Social Democratic members displayed the wildest enthusiasm over the result. They hurrahed repeatedly, following cheer with cheer. Great confusion and uproar prevailed in the House and the public excitement is at the highest pitch in Berlin.

The Emperor is said to be chagrined and incensed at the result. He showed his displeasure very promptly to-day by signing a rescript dissolving the Reichstag forthwith.

On the passage of the Army bill the Kaiser had set his heart. That measure provided for an increase of 60,000 privates and a corresponding number of officers and sub-officers. This increase would entail an additional expenditure of $ 4,000,000 annually. It would bring into the army practically every adult male in the fatherland, and in a few years, as the men would have finished their allotted time in the army and dropped into the reserves, would add several hundred thousand to Germany's fighting force. The bait held out to the opponents of the bill was the reduction of the term of service in the active army from three to two years, but certain provisions in the bill left it optional with the government to retain recruits for the full term of three years in case of emergency. Of that emergency the ministry, not the Reichstag, would be the judge.

The only solid supporters of the government from the start have been the Conservatives who control seventy votes. The body consists 397 members, and the largest single party is the Center, numbering 120 votes. These were formerly divided into two groups, one under Dr. Lieber's leadership, numbering 35, and the other 75. The recent internal struggle in the Central party has further complicated these divisions. The general supposition that the whole Clerical party would have supported the bill if the government would consent to the return of the Jesuits is probably erroneous as the Bavarian contingent is strongly anti-Prussian and their constituents would not permit them to support it under any circumstances.

The real leader of the opposition is Eugene Richter, chief of the Freisinnige, or Radical, party, which counts 65 votes, but a few Radicals deserted to the government. The National Liberals, numbering 40, were also mainly opposed to the bill, but a few wavered. The Social Democrats, who are 40 strong, were solid in their opposition, and next to Richter, Bebel and Liebknecht were the sturdiest opponents of the measure in debate. Ten Democrats, who are nearly akin to the Socialists, were also against it, and 20 Independent Conservatives would only consent to vote for it on the condition that Chancellor Caprivi would accept amendments which would render the bill a nullity. The Poles numbered 16 and the Alsace Lorrainers 15, and the government made desperate but futile efforts to win over these irreconcilable elements.

The best judges of the situation predict that the elections will result in an overwhelming majority against the government, as the German people feel that they would be unable to stand the burden of the enormous increase in taxation which it would impose.

To meet this financial difficulty it was proposed to increase the tax on beer. This, as it might have been expected, aroused a storm of opposition. Bismarck saw the danger which threatened his successful rival, and proceeded to open a campaign in the press against the proposed changes. Caprivi, imitating the example set by his illustrious predecessor, attempted to work up a war scare, but signally failed.

A Day of Rest.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The World's Fair will be closed to-morrow. This decision was reached to-day and President Higinbotham announced it this afternoon. He said, moreover, that it would be closed in the exact sense of the term and that no one, whether he be commissioner or director, would be admitted unless he had genuine business to transact. The only ones who will be admitted are the few guards and other employees whose presence is absolutely necessary for the welfare of the exposition.

President Higinbotham added: "I trust that this will be received in the right spirit. The Fair will be closed to-morrow, and no one, even if he holds a pass with a coupon for to-morrow, or whether he wears a director's or a commissioner's badge, will be permitted to come inside the gates. Of course the people will see that a few employees are are necessary. Probably a commissioner or director will have some work to do but that will not be a violation of the rule. No commissioner or director can come in here for pleasure or for intellectual benefit. And neither can any director or commissioner having work here bring in anybody. I shall issue no order to keep the gates closed. It will not be necessary. But the gates will be closed and not even the members of the press will be admitted."

President Higinbotham had nothing to say about the second Sunday. He will probably have something to say, however, after the board of directors meets next Friday. The question will come up then and be thoroughly discussed. The discussion will cause a hot fight and the champions of both for closing and opening on Sunday will come out in force.

The policy of keeping everybody out of the grounds on Sunday will also, it is thought, bring around to Sunday opening a number of those directors and commissioners who fancied that they would be accorded the same privileges accorded to the authorities of the Centennial, where those in authority and those who had a "pull" with those in authority were permitted to enter the grounds and buildings and roam about as they pleased.

The director-general showed his hand in the Sunday question this morning by sending from his house, where he is confined by a slight illness, an order to the department's officers instructing them to see that all departments be cleaned up to-night, and that all their buildings be closed on Sunday. Director-of-Admission Tucker said this afternoon that he having no order to the contrary would tell his gatemen and guards when they go home at 6 o'clock that they may stay there till Monday.

Killed by a Mob.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—A letter from Chile tells of the killing last February of Frank Matthewson, an American railroad surveyor, by a mob of Chilean half breeds near Conception. He was killed because he was an American, the feeling among the natives being very hostile towards citizens of the United States. After assassination the mob looted Matthewson's cabin and finding an American flag, cut it into pieces and distributed it among themselves. A report of the outrage has been forwarded to Washington. The Chilean authorities are said to have suppressed the facts.

State Mineral Lands.

DENVER, May 6.—The State Land Board this afternoon received a decision from Attorney-General Engley regarding the protection of discoverers of minerals against land lease. The opinion cites that a discoverer may, by proving his right, secure a lease of mineral lands, but that the State, after leasing mineral lands, prior to the leasing of which the discoverers had made no proof, cannot compel the lessee to pay to the discoverer any amount for improvements or damages.

A Murderer's Respite.

DENVER, May 5.—Governor Waite to-day granted to Peter Augusto, the murderer, a respite for one year and ten months, or more exactly, until March 8, 1895. This will bring the case to the attention of Governor Waite's successor. Augusto in the meantime will remain in solitary confinement in the Canon City prison.

The Governor has previously expressed himself as opposed to capital punishment and this action would seem to indicate that no man will suffer the death penalty in Colorado during Governor Waite's term of office.

Underwood Still Lives.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, May 4.—Russell, the man who shot D. C. Underwood last night, was arrested at Hayden Divide this morning and taken to Colorado Springs. Underwood is in a precarious condition and his death is expected at any moment.

Literary Department.

CHILDREN OF THE KING.

Mr. Marion Crawford is forever astonishing us with his versatility. He has tried almost every variety of fiction and in them all he seems to be at home. There is certainly nothing that he does better than simple tales of common folk. "The Roman Singer" is perhaps the prettiest and sweetest of all his stories. The last novel published in this country by MacMillan and Company, is a little like "The Roman Singer" in so far as it deals with simple and primitive natures, but no small part of the interest of the story centers in a highly civilized nature—that of the heroine.

"The Children of the King" are two boys born in the mountain region of southern Italy, of a line of ancestors who may be descended from some fair haired Norman Knight. They show it in the blue eyes, fair skin, and yellow locks that seem to belong rather to a northern than a southern clime. These two boys, left orphans at an early age, were brought up by a hard fisted neighbor, Pietro Casale. By the time the boys were 20 and 22 years old they tired of Pietro's dominance, and after giving him a sound beating ran away. They were taken on a ship's crew, and in time became expert seamen. When we meet them again they are the masters of two little crafts that sail the summer seas around Sorrento. And it is at Sorrento that the real story begins. The elder of the brothers, Ruggiero, of a rather saturnine temperament, most unaccountably, and unfortunately for all parties, falls head over heels in love with a noble damsel who is staying at Sorrento for the summer. This young lady, Donna Beatrice Granmichele, is under the care of her mother, the Marchesa di Mola, staying also at Sorrento with the idea of marrying Donna Beatrice to the Count di San Miniato, a gentleman of ancient family. A marriage is arranged for, he and the mother agreeing that his title and Beatrice's fortune will make a good match. Beatrice hardly knows her own mind in the matter. She is entangled into an engagement, but the marriage is finally prevented by the apparently insignificant Ruggiero.

The charm of the book does not lie so much in the plot, although the plot is exceedingly good, as it does in the character drawing, and in the descriptions of scenery. As our readers know, Mr. Crawford himself has lived for years at Sorrento, and he knows every nook and cranny of the adjoining coast and paints its delightful scenery with the hand of a loving master. Here is a bit of description of how things looked when our party from Sorrento went over one evening to Tragara for a picnic: "The men pulled hard by the lonely rocks, for the sun had almost set, and they knew how sharp the stones are at Tragara when one must tread them barefooted and burdened with hampers and kettles and all the paraphernalia of a picnic.

"Then the light grew rich and deep, and the swallows shot from the misty heights, like arrows, into the calm purple air below, and skimmed the wheeling and rose again, startled by the splash of the oars and the dull knock of them as they swung in the tholes. And the water was like a mirror in which a manner of rare and lovely things are reflected, with pools of liquid gold and sheen and soft hued damask and great handfuls of pearls and opals strewn between the rocks, and petals of many kinds of flowers without names. And the air was full of the faint salt odors that haunt the lonely places of the sea, sweet and sad at once, as the last days of a young Pelasgian lass. Then the great needles rose gigantic from the depths to heaven, and beyond, through the mysterious shadowy arch that pierces one of them, was opened a glorious vision of a distant cloud-lit water, and a single dark sail far away stood still, as it were, on the very edge of the world."

"There is but one moment in the revolution of day and night which is more beautiful than the rising of the full moon at sunset, and that is the dawn on the water when the full moon is going down. To see the gathering dusk drink down the purple wine that dyes the air, the sea and the glorious clouds until it is most dark, and then to feel the darkness growing light again with the warm yellow moon—to watch the jewels gathering on the velvet sea, and the stars blaze out, turning to chiseled silver above you—to know that the whole night is to be but a softer day—to see how the love of the sun for the earth is one, and the love of the moon another—that is a moment for which one may give much and not be disappointed."

There are many bits of description that are perhaps as well worth quotation as those we have given above, but this will serve to show how well Mr. Crawford knows how to paint natural scenes.

Besides the main figures in the little drama, the Count, Beatrice and Ruggiero, there are certain minor figures which if not as intense in their interest, are as carefully drawn, and as pleasing to the reader. Sebastiano, Ruggiero's brother, whom the latter usually calls "Bastianello," and who has a great admiration for his older brother, is a most lovable young man, and we should have wondered if Teresina, the Marchesa's pretty waiting maid, had not fallen in love with him. Bastianello's is a happier nature than Ruggiero's, and he is destined to a happier fate. That is evident as soon as one comes to know them, even in the opening chapters. Each fulfils his mission in his own way, and although the book ends with a tragedy, it is one of those fatalities which we feel to have been inevitable and to which, therefore, we are more easily reconciled. It is a good story, this, of the pleasant Sicilian coast, and if it adds not much to its author's fame will at least detract nothing from it.

RABBINICAL TALES.

Outside of a few students, few people in our day have any definite idea as to what the Talmud is like. When Archdeacon Farrar was over here five years ago, one of his lectures was upon the Talmud, and a most admirable lecture it was; but comparatively few people had the pleasure of listening to it, and to the great mass of readers, this collection of Jewish legends is as unknown as the Koran.

Dr. Abram S. Isaacs has therefore performed a public service by including a number of "Stories from the Rabbis" in a little volume which has just been published by Charles L. Webster & Co. Dr. Isaacs is professor of German and Hebrew in the University of the City of New York. He is a learned man, and at the same time he is acquainted with modern tastes. His selections are made with good judgment, and his volume is decidedly entertaining. No better general idea could be given of the book than is presented by Dr. Isaacs himself in his introduction. "The Rabbis," he says, "whose sayings are recorded in the Talmud and Midrash writings that stretch over two thousand years—were admirable story tellers. They were fond of a parable or anecdote and apt illustration, and their legends that have been transmitted to us, aglow with the light and life of the Orient, possess a perennial charm. The impression that they were rabbinical Dryasdusts—mere dreamers, always buried in wearisome disputations, abstruse beings, dwelling in a solitary world of their own—is wholly unjust. They were more than ecclesiastics—they were men; and thoroughly cheerful men; which forms the secret to their character." Dr. Isaacs finds in the Talmud the germs of many stories which are well known in the folk lore of other nations. There is the Faust legend, the story of the Sleeping Beauty, Rip Van Winkle and many a tale of spirits and of genii, such as recalls the Arabian Nights.

Many of these tales are not only beautiful too, and entertaining for the story that is in them; they have also most pertinent applications to modern conditions. Besides the stories there are short, pithy sayings, and some anecdotes that sound like the fables of Æsop.

Here is a short story that illustrates the character of many that are found in the Talmud. "One day Hillel was seen by some of his pupils walking rapidly along the road. 'Where are you going?' they asked. 'I am going to perform a commandment,' he replied gently. 'Tell us, master,' they asked, 'what special commandment?' 'Why,' he rejoined, 'it is to bathe myself in the bath-house.' Full of curiosity, they inquired, 'Is that one of the commandments?' 'Yes, indeed,' Hillel answered. 'If the seats of the kings, which are placed in the theaters and circuses must be kept clean and washed, how much more should I keep my body clean? For are we not all created in the image of God?'"

In his preface, Dr. Isaacs asserts that the Rabbis were by no means such solemn and serious persons as has commonly been believed, and further that they possessed in no small degree the gift of humor. Certainly the collection which he has here brought together, goes far to prove his assertion.

MAY MAGAZINES.

Scribner's for May is the largest and finest number of that periodical yet issued. Its illustrations deserve especial notice. Among its contributors are illustrators and painters in France, England and America. Aside from the illustration of the text, such as Mr. Blum's drawings of his own notes on the artistic aspects of Japan, or Mr. Frost's characteristic studies of American types—a number of plates, the chosen contributions of the artists, unrestrained by the guidance of the writers, make an exhibit of uncommon interest and importance. Where all are so good, distinctions may be invidious. The most striking, undoubtedly, is Blum's paste in colors, which forms the frontispiece. Among the others especially worthy of notice are Mr. Hatherill's illustration opposite page 600, and Mr. Reinhart's "Coquette." Mr. Blashfield's "Florentine Girls" is a very fine piece of work, and not the least artistic of all the illustrations are the beautiful head-pieces which introduce several of the articles. This is called an exhibition number, not because it has anything especially to do with the World's Fair, but apparently because of the large number of fine pictures.

The leading article is an unpublished autograph narrative of the Braddock Campaign, written by George Washington. Mr. Howells gives us a pretty complete and entirely characteristic paper on the "Country Printer." There is a story by Bret Harte, called "The Reformation of James Reddy." Mr. Walter Besant contributes "The Upward Pressure," a chapter from the history of the Twentieth century. "The Fiddler of the Reels," is a story by Thomas Hardy.

Mr. Henry James gives us one of his peculiarly introspective stories entitled "The Middle Years." Among the other contributors are H. C. Bunner, Mrs. Burnett, Sarah Orne Jewett, Francisque Sarcey and George W. Cable. Such a collection of the names of the foremost men and women of our time, in literature and in art, has seldom been got together in one magazine.

Scribner's seems to be making a new start. Mr. Howells's "Country Printer" in this number is to be followed by papers by John Orne, on "The Country Doctor," by W. Clark Russell, on "The Merchant Sailor," by Julian Ralph, on "The Newspaper Correspondent," and others of probably equal interest. A group of short articles will appear in future numbers called "Artists' Impressions of the World's Fair," by Will H. Low, John A. Mitchell, F. Hopkinson Smith and W. Hamilton Gibson. Short serial stories will be contributed by Robert Grant, Harold Frederic, Miss S. B. Elliott, and H. C. Bunner. Among the short stories will be tales by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Howard Pyle, W. H. Brinker, John Kendrick Bangs, Paul Bourget, Ludovic Halevy, Annie Eliot, and others. This is certainly an extremely attractive programme, and Scribner's bids fair during the coming year, to rival, if not to outshine, some of its literary colleagues in the magazine field.

The Forum for May is packed full of interesting and valuable reading matter. This is one of the most solid of all the magazines, and its articles are so timely, and for the most part, by such acknowledged authorities on the subjects treated, that they cannot fail to be of general interest. The leading article for the month is "Mgr. Satolli's Mission to America," a collection of three papers upon different aspects of the subject by Bishop John H. Vincent, Leonard W. Bacon and Dr. James F. Loughlin, chancellor of the Arch-Diocese of Philadelphia. These present a complete summary of general interest not only to Catholics, but to all thinking Americans. The recent labor decisions, about which there has been so much discussion in the newspapers, are treated by Mr. Aldace F. Walker, chairman of the Western Traffic Association Commissioners, and another on a kindred subject, by Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, who advances weighty arguments to show that compulsory arbitration is not a sufficient remedy for the labor troubles. Major J. W. Powell has an extremely interesting article on the subject, "Are Our Indians Becoming Extinct?" His opinion is that although greatly reduced in number, they have made most notable progress in civilization, and under proper treatment they may make valuable members of our commonwealth. The articles mentioned are only a few selected from among those which form a very good number of a very good magazine.

In this month's St. Nicholas that very interesting story, "Polly Oliver's Problem," is concluded. A new story called "Toinette's Philip," by Miss C. V. Jamison, is begun. Mr. William O. Stoddard's "White Cave" is still running. Like most of the May magazines, St. Nicholas contains a paper especially devoted to the World's Fair Palaces. This one is written by Tudor Jenks and illustrated by half a dozen well known artists. Among the other features of the number are a story by Herbert H. Smith, telling "How Bert Killed a Jaguar," a paper on Columbus at La Rabida, by Ensign Jno. M. Ellicott, a story by Tappan Adney, called "A Night With the Poachers," and another "The Monkey Moke," by Poultney Bigelow. The verse is contributed by Maurice Thompson, Woodward Cloud, Helen Gray Cone, Abbie Farwell Brown, Edith M. Thomas and Marion Douglas. On the whole it is a good number, and the young folks will welcome it with enthusiasm.

Worthington's for May appears slightly enlarged, and the additional space affords room for more matter and larger type in the departments. The magazine contains a number of good articles which are well illustrated. Among these "A Summer in Hoch Tyrol," by Jean Porter Rudd, is of special interest to mountain readers. One might almost fancy in the scenes of the Swiss mountains here given, a foresight of the coming time when the mountains of Colorado will be thickly settled, and every space available will be occupied by buildings and farms. "The Wild Rose in the Patent Office," is the title of a charming story by Mary Bradley, and a fifth number of the "Ole Virginny" series by Mary A. Livermore, fully maintains the interest. A special feature of Worthington's is "The Oracle," a couple of pages devoted to answers to correspondents. Some of these queries have a "made-to-order" appearance, quite common in such cases.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Century company will show in their exhibit at the Columbian Exposition a great number of interesting original manuscripts and drawings for important illustrations in The Century and St. Nicholas. Manuscript poems by Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, and Bryant will appear in the St. Nicholas exhibit, with the manuscript of the first chapter of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," by Mrs. Burnett, and original stories by other well known writers. The originals of famous letters and documents quoted in Messrs. Nicolay and Hay's "Life of Lincoln" will be shown, including a certificate of a road survey made by Lincoln in 1834, with bill for his services at $3 a day, the letter of the committee apprising Mr. Lincoln of his first nomination for the presidency and his reply, the corrected copy of the inaugural address from which he read, March 4, 1861, the original draft of his proclamation calling for 75,000 men, drafts of important messages to Congress, as submitted to the cabinet, Mr. Lincoln's written speech on presenting Grant his commission as Lieutenant-General, and the autograph copy, in pencil, of General Grant's reply. Letters from General Grant to the editors of The Century regarding his papers for the War Series—the last from Mt. McGregor—will be exhibited, with original manuscripts by General McClellan, Joseph E. Johnston, and others. The Century company will show also how an illustration is prepared for the magazine, from the artist's drawing to the printed page, by wood-engraving, and by various photo-engraving processes; how the "Century Dictionary" was made, with copies of the earliest English dictionaries, and manuscripts and proofs of the "Century Dictionary" in various stages. This exhibit, with that of other publishers, will be found in the north gallery of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building.

A New York daily paper, taking up the idea conveyed in Flammarion's exciting novel, "Omega: The Last Days of the World," has interviewed a number of the leading men in all professions as to what they would do if science were to predict to-morrow that the end of the world would arrive within the next thirty days. The answers are various and curious, and heighten the interest which is felt in the second part of Flammarion's great novel, which appears in the May Cosmopolitan. It is a question which everyone will find interesting to ask of himself: What would you do if within six weeks the end of the world were certain? Probably no novel which has ever appeared in an American magazine has been more elaborately illustrated by more distinguished artists. Laurens, Saunier, Vogel, Meaulle, Rochegrosse, Gerardin and Chovin all contribute to the explanation of the text.

LITERARY NOTES.

Fairies, Covenanters, ghosts and dancing puddings figure one after another, each rivaling its predecessor in lively interest, in the pages of Romance for May. The special feature of this number is stories of Scotland and Ireland, and the most characteristic writers of those countries have been drawn upon for contributions. Among them are the Countess of Munster, Allan Cunningham, H. C. Spaulding, Alexander Leighton, Rosa Mulholland and William Carleton, while one of our own best-known writers, Elizabeth W. Champney, furnishes an Irish story, bubbling over with humor. A thrilling account of a Russian wolf hunt, some charming French love stories and an exciting tale of old Indian warfare in New England, fill out a most entertaining number. This magazine is issued by Romance Publishing company, Clinton Hall, Astor Place, New York a 25 cents a number; $2.50 a year.

The Review of Reviews for May will be found as strikingly original and individual in its character as any previous issues of this enterprising periodical. It strikes out into a fresh field with Mr. Stead's magnificent character sketch of Frederick Selous, the great African traveler and hunter—the greatest Nimrod, in fact that this world has ever produced. Mr. Stead makes a marvelously interesting chapter of exploits with lions, elephants and other large game in the heart of Africa, and also shows in his own peculiar virile and fascinating way how vitally the work of a great hunter like Selous may associate itself with the advance of civilization and with the enlightenment of the Dark Continent.

The French publishers are going to have a fine exhibit at the World's Fair. This is returning good for evil, for the United States did not do itself justice at the Paris exhibition. There will be some 2000 volumes displayed, at a cost to the publishers of 90,000 francs. Victor Hugo's works will occupy a prominent place in this exhibit. Hebert sends a collection of 130 engravings to accompany the Hetzel-Quantin "Ne-Varietur" editions of the poet's works. The exhibit of the National Printing Office will be found in the French Government building.

Walter Camp, who has written an article on "College Athletics" for the June Century, says that the description of the boat race in the April instalment of Mrs. Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" "is not only a work of art, but goes straight to the heart of one who has seen nearly every college race for the past twenty years." He asks if Mrs. Harrison cannot be persuaded "to give us a football match after the same fashion."

A. Conan Doyle's new novel, "The Refugees," now running in Harper's Magazine, is attracting much attention on both sides of the Atlantic. The Publishers' Circular, London, says: "It is one of the few really successful tales that have appeared since the days of Scott."

Prof. H. H. Boyesen is delivering a well-attended course of ten lectures on literature to the New York Public School Teachers' Association. It will be finished on May 3. The lectures are given at the Normal College.

Miss Betham Edwards has just concluded the second volume of her "Survey of France." It will be published early in the autumn, at which time she will also have a new novel ready for the press.

Christopher Sower Co., Philadelphia, announce a series of books by modern French authors, to be printed in French and edited for use as reading-books by students.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce for publication soon:

"The Wilderness Hunter," an account of the big game of the United States, and its chase with horse, hound and rifle; by Theodore Roosevelt. Uniform with his "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman." With many original illustrations by well-known artists.

"The Shrubs of Northeastern America;" by Professor Chas. S. Newhall. Uniform with the same author's "Trees of Northeastern America," now in its third edition.

"An Introduction to English Economic History and Theory;" by W. J. Ashley, M. A., Professor of Economic History in Harvard University. Part II., to the end of the middle ages. This volume continues Professor Ashley's narrative from the Fourteenth to the Sixteenth century, and gives consideration to such phases of economic history as the following: the Supremacy of the Towns, the Crafts, the Woolen Industry, the Agrarian Revolution, the Relief of the Poor, the Canonist Doctrine.

"A Study of the Jews in Medieval England," compiled by Joseph Jacobs, secretary of the British Folk-Lore association. Being the sixth volume of English history from contemporary writers.

"In Amazon Land," adaptations from Brazilian writers, with original selections. By Martha F. Sesselberg.

"Lorenzo del Medici," an historical study. By Edith Carpenter.

"A History of Pottery and Porcelain in the United States," by Edwin A. Barber. Very fully illustrated.

"Princeton Sketches," the story of Nassau Hall; by George R. Wallace, with an introduction by Prof. Andrew F. West, Ph.D. Fully illustrated with historic views and portraits and with fac-similes of documents.

"Fleeting Thoughts," Poems.; by Caroline Edwards Prentiss.

"The Loves of Paul Fenly," a drama in verse; by Anna M. Fitch.

"In the Shades of Ygdrasil;" by Frederick Peterson, M. D.

In the "Story of the Nations" series, the "Story of Parthia," by Professor George Rawlinson, author of the "Story of Ancient Egypt," the "Story of Phoenicia," etc.

"The Church in the Roman Empire Before A.D. 170," by William M. Ramsay, M.A., of Aberdeen University, with maps and illustrations.

"Chinese Nights' Entertainments." Forty stories told by almond-eyed folk, actors in the romance of "The Strayed Arrow;" by Adele M. Fielde. With numerous illustrations from designs by Chinese artists.

"Diccon the Bold." A story of the days of Columbus; by John R. Coryell. With illustrations by F. S. Dellenbaugh.

The Monism of Man; or, The Unity of the Divine and the Human, by D. A. Gorton, M. D.

Papers of the American Church History Association. Fifth volume, comprising the transactions for the year 1892.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by the Rev. Jas. B Gregg, D. D.

The effort of the Presbyterian Church to revise its standards is now plainly doomed to the failure which was predicted for it from the beginning. No doubt revision is desired. In response to the overture from the General Assembly in 1889, 134 Presbyteries voted for revision and sixty eight against it. Since then the desire for revision has been growing rapidly. But the declared effort has been to change the language without changing the substance of the Westminster Confession, while the root of the desire has been to slough off the more obnoxious features of the Calvinistic system. This widespread effort to seem to do something without really doing anything has wearied out the Presbyteries, and they are giving up the matter in despair or disgust. Though only eighty-two out of over two hundred Presbyteries had reported action at last accounts, it is evident that nothing like a two-thirds majority can be secured approving the revision as presented. Indeed only thirteen approved entire, while twenty-seven disapproved, twenty-nine approved in part and thirty-four asked for a new, short creed. By and by, after prolonged struggle, this short creed will come, but before that other questions more directly personal will be the center of discussion and will test severely the power of the denomination to maintain its outward unity.

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Mr. Moody is already completing his arrangements for the Northfield conferences, which will be more elaborate than in any previous year. In addition to the General Conference of Christian Workers and the World's Student Conference, an International Conference of Young Women has been planned. This is to be for the college young women what the World's Student Conference has been and is to the college young men of this and other lands. This new move on the part of Mr. Moody has been taken in response to urgent requests from young women in some of our educational institutions. The Young Woman's Conference will be held June 20-28; the World's Student Conference, July 1-9, and the Christian Workers', Aug. 1-13. The indications are that these conferences will be more largely attended than in any past year.

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Any one who is watchful of the signs of the times may see what workingmen are sure to get in exchange if they allow Sunday to be taken from them as a day of rest. Here is a pointer. An order went into effect the 1st of the present month on the Central Railroad of New Jersey that its dispatchers and operators would be required to work a part or the whole of Sunday without additional compensation. Sunday will not be a holiday for workingmen in this country. It will either be a holy day or a working day without extra pay. Workingmen who think they are following self constituted leaders out of the thraldom of the Sabbath are walking into the freedom of the workshop which they already enjoy six days in the week.

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A summary of the subjects to be discussed at the Parliament of Religions in connection with the World's Fair at Chicago next summer covers everything needed, and is cast in a broad spirit of fraternity. The chairman of the committee says:

"The programme of the Parliament has been elaborated with much care and with the criticism of nearly a hundred experts in science, philosophy, ethics, and divinity. President Harper of Chicago University does not hesitate to call it "magnificent." It covers such general themes as God, Man, Religion as the Expression of Man's Relations to God, Systems of Religion, The Sacred Books of the World, The Universal Sense of Sin, The Incarnation Idea, Different Schemes for the Restoration of Fallen or Faulty Man, The Religious Leaders of Mankind, Religion in its Relations to Science, Art, and Letters, Religion and Morals, Religion and the Family, Religion and Woman, Religion and the Poor, the Erring, and the Criminal, Religion and Civil Society, The Fraternity of Peoples, The Religious Mission of the English Speaking Nations, The Present Outlook of Religion, The World's Religious Debt to Asia, Europe, and America, The Religious Reunion of Christendom, The Religious Union of the Whole Human Family, The Elements of a Perfect Religion, The Characteristics of the Ultimate Religion.

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We shall really have to go to school to Japan! The Christian Endeavor Society in the Okayama Orphan Asylum has recently sent a contribution to General Armstrong's school at Hampton, Va. Moreover the members of this distant Endeavor Society pledge themselves to give at least one-tenth of all their earnings to Christian work.

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Says The Christian Union:

There have been numerous rumors concerning what would probably result in case Professor Briggs were to be condemned by the General Assembly in Washington, which meets next month. The most remarkable of these has recently appeared in The Presbyterian of Philadelphia. It would interest our readers if we could publish the article entire, but we can give but a brief epitome of its contents. It says that there may be greater evils than disruption, and evidently expects that a few congregations, led by the Professors and Directors of Union Seminary, and by the friends of Professor Briggs, will separate themselves from the assembly. "But the loss can be borne," it frankly says. It then goes on to outline a programme something as follows: Union Seminary and the liberal churches having withdrawn, those who believe in suppressing the Higher Criticism, and in making investigation concerning scripture impossible in the Northern Church, will unite with the Southern Church, and thus the Presbyterian Church of America will be larger than it was before the division. It distinctly says: "There are gleams of light in the southern horizon, and, with God's blessing upon a decided stand in defense of his truth taken by our own church, they may grow brighter and clearer, heralding a not far distant day when the wound shall be healed, and the separate parts be knit together as of yore." This is decidedly interesting. The tone seems to have changed entirely; no longer do we hear of attempts to coerce Union Seminary or appeals to the courts in justification of the Assembly's rights, but rather a suggestion that, if all the intelligence and scholarship do leave the church, they can be fully compensated for in the additional numbers which will come from that great body of people which is "sound to the core: which receives the Old and New Testaments in their entirety, just as the fathers did." This astonishing programme may no doubt be easily executed, but if it is, it will not be very long before the same process of excision will be repeated, for the light is spreading, other seminaries besides Union will quickly have to be taken in hand, and whole Presbyteries will require discipline.

Emery P. Moon furnishes the following record of the weather for the week ending May 3, taken at Husted, Colo.: Highest temperature, 72° on the 27th; lowest temperature, 28° on the 2d; weekly mean temperature, 42.78. Direction of the wind, south five days, veering two days.

A counterfeit quarter of a dollar is said to be floating in the city. It is an imitation of the 1892 25-cent piece with the female head, which has been withdrawn from circulation. It is a trifle larger and thinner than the genuine.

THE GAZETTE.

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All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.
No claims are allowed against employes of THE GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.
All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon.

W. A. PLATT, Editor. H. A. RISLEY, Manager.

SUNDAY AT THE FAIR.

The first Sunday of the Columbian Exposition opened as a day of rest and silence. For one day at least the advocates of Sunday closing have things their own way. Not only will the great machines be at rest but the spacious halls will be deserted and the gates closed against visitors. This is as it should be. The American people have expressed themselves through Congress as in favor of Sunday closing, and the sentiment of a single city or State should not be allowed to determine another policy. America may well set an example of Sunday observance to the world, and neither the Fair nor the nation will lose anything by it.

COLORADO SPRINGS BONDS.

The attention of investors is called to the Refunding Water Bonds now offered by the City of Colorado Springs, advertised elsewhere in this paper. These bonds are of the total amount of $82,000, due in fifty years and payable after forty years at the option of the city, and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

These bonds represent the very best class of gilt edged security, and their character is shown by the fact that prominent capitalists have already entered into negotiations for securing the entire amount. No better opportunity could be found for those who wish to invest money for a long period where it will be entirely secure.

The city also offers for sale $35,000 of water works bonds, due in fifteen years, and payable in ten years, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum. Colorado Springs has an excellent character among investors and there is no doubt as to the sale of these sets of bonds on terms advantageous to the city.

THE SHERMAN LAW.

In view of the approaching extra session of Congress and the well known determination of the administration to use every influence to induce a repeal of the Sherman law, the advocates of the present financial policy should make a study of the arguments which will be used against them, and prepare some reply other than general abuse of all those who are not of their way of thinking, and such unsupported declarations as formed the basis of the resolutions adopted at the recent congress at Ogden. An eastern financial authority says: "If there were two great objects that were intended to be accomplished by the act of July, 1890, those objects were to maintain the price of silver and to make money abundant and thus keep up the prices of home products. Now, after nearly three years working of the law, note the results—silver quoted at 83½, against 107 in April, 1890; money on prime commercial paper as high as 9, against 6 in 1890; May wheat, 75⅞, against 95¼; cotton, 7 13-16, against 11⅞; pig iron, $14.50, against $17.50. The desired results are utterly lacking, and on the contrary the situation in each particular is now much worse than before the law was passed." These are points which require answering.

FOREST SOIL CONDITIONS.

Where a forest has been once removed from a region it is only with great difficulty that it can be replaced. Something more is necessary than to let the land lie idle for a short number of years. Even the scattering of tree seeds, and the protection of young trees is not sufficient. Here as elsewhere it is the case that man can much more easily destroy the handiwork of nature than he can replace what he has removed.

One important reason for this difficulty in forest restoration is the peculiarity of the soil necessary to support forest growth. The mass of vegetable mold which covers the ground to a considerable depth in all forests is an absolute requisite to the growth of forest trees. When the forest is removed this vegetable covering of the earth soon disappears. Sometimes it is destroyed by the fire which smolders in it for months, sometimes it is swept away by heavy rains, or dried to powder and blown into the gulches and streams. This loss of forest soil is especially rapid and fatal to future forest growth in mountainous countries, where steep slopes are general and where the earth beneath is of a coarse and gravelly nature. But it also is true in more level regions, such as those near the source of the Mississippi and in the Adirondacks of New York. In a report recently prepared by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, on the condition of a large forest estate in the Adirondacks, he says: "The silvicultural value of the soil has been reached by the accumulation of mold from the waste of many generations of forest trees. The ground itself is rocky and not rich, and its sustained vigor depends entirely upon the preservation of the humus or duff, with which it is covered almost everywhere, sometimes to the depth of six feet. Humus disappears gradually upon free exposure to light and air, and may be entirely consumed by forest-fires. Hence fire and reckless cutting are especially destructive to the Adirondack forests, entirely apart from the important loss which they occasion in standing timber and the growth it would have made during the years in which the burnt area is slowly reclothing itself with forest."

The conditions are precisely those which exist in the Rocky mountain region, and emphasize the need there is to provide against the destruction of our timber supplies before it is everlastingly too late.

THE NEW TARIFF.

If Congress is not called in extra session sooner than is now expected, the new tariff bill will be ready for its consideration upon its assembly. Chairman Springer of the Ways and Means committee of the House, together with Messrs. McMillin of Tennessee and Wilson of West Virginia, are now busy with Secretary Carlisle in preparing a tariff bill in accordance with the principles of Democracy as enunciated in the Chicago platform. This task, at all times difficult, is rendered somewhat easier by the determination of the committee not to ask for any new evidence in regard to what changes should be made, and their possible effects on the business interests of the country, but to rely on that already in possession of the Treasury department, especially that which was secured at the time the Mills, McKinley and Springer measures were under consideration. As the men who are engaged in preparing the new tariff bill are theorists, rather than practical men of business, they probably already have more facts than they can conveniently reconcile with their theories. Why should they desire more? The problem before them is to meet the pledges of the Chicago platform in regard to tariff reduction without reducing the revenues of the government below its actual necessities. The much abused McKinley bill had already extended the free list, and under it there is barely enough revenue, so that the task is not an easy one. Any statements as to loss of trade, foreign competition, reduction of wages and closed factories, would only complicate matters and make their work more difficult.

Some of the most likely changes are already announced. The tin industry now springing up in the United States is to be ruthlessly destroyed and the wool growers of the United States will be sacrificed, and the home market surrendered for the benefit of Australians and other foreigners. Iron ore is to be admitted free and probably coal, and a heavy cut is to be made in lumber and in eggs, cereals, live stock and other agricultural products. Sugar is a particularly troublesome subject on account of the interest felt in it by those States which give heavy Democratic majorities. The difficulty will probably be met by repealing the bounty law, and in its place a small import duty will be levied. Just how this is to be reconciled with "free trade" theories is not stated, but as the sugar matter presents a condition and not a theory the theorists can hardly be expected to be consistent.

Fortunately, while the new tariff will be largely determined by the men who are now at work in its preparation, there are others who will have an opportunity to criticise and revise it. The two great questions of the coming session of Congress are the tariff and the currency, and the debates upon them will be long and exhaustive. Every feature of the new law will be carefully scrutinized, and while it is probable that the Democrats will be able to carry through a bill reducing the tariff in accordance with their principles, some important amendments may be expected. Furthermore it is the wise policy of the Democratic leaders, as now announced, that the new tariff shall not go into effect until the fall of 1894, or a year after its passage, and in that way the business of the country will have an opportunity to adjust itself to its changed conditions.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

The occupation of Egypt by England dates from 1882, when the rebellion of Arabi Pasha gave an excuse for the landing of British troops and the subsequent assumption of control over the native government. Since that time it has been stated from time to time that the occupation of the country is only temporary, and arrangements have been constantly in progress for the withdrawal of the British troops. Under the circumstances the government of Egypt is most peculiar. Nominally it is a semi-independent kingdom, under a native ruler, the Khedive Abbas, and owing allegiance to the Sultan of Turkey. But all the rights possessed by the Sultan, and more, are actually exercised by the English government which constantly supports its claims by an army of occupation.

Opposition to the present condition comes from the French, from the Turks and from the native Egyptians. The French have always been jealous of the predominance of the English in Egyptian affairs, and at one time exercised a joint control with England. More than one effort has been made by the republic to regain its former position, but without success, and of late years it has turned its attention to the other Moslem countries to the west, especially Algeria, and has been content to leave England's path in Egypt undisputed.

All protests of Turkey have been equally ineffectual. At the time of the Arabi revolt, England and Turkey were supposed to be acting in concert, but without waiting for Turkish commissioners or Turkish soldiers, the English accomplished the pacification of the country, and in a similar independent fashion have since directed its administration. At the present time there is a Turkish commissioner in Cairo by the name of Mukhtar Pasha, who is patiently waiting for the English commissioners who are to meet with him to arrange the terms of evacuation of the country and its restoration to the Khedive and the Sultan. Apparently this is a permanent job, and according to his own declaration the Pasha has settled down as a "living protest" against the English occupation.

As for the wretched fellaheen or peasants who compose the largest part of the native population, the change of rulers makes little difference. In any event they are ground into the dust by taxation, and whether the taxation goes to support the luxury of Turkish pashas or to pay interest to English bondholders, makes very little difference to them. The only noteworthy opposition on their part occurred a short time ago when the young Khedive attempted to show a little independence and was quickly brought to time by his English tutors.

At the present time the Egyptian question is one of English politics and of controversial literature. It is a favorite subject upon which ambitious young Commoners question Her Majesty's ministry, it is an apt text for continental declarations against "perfidious Albion," and frequently forms the subject of such sardonic articles as one which recently appeared in The Asiatic Quarterly Review, under the title, "A Native Plea for the Evacuation of Egypt." "We thank therefore the British," says the writer, "for the good which they have done or wished to do, and we beg them now to withdraw, so as also to enable us to earn the merit of good actions by governing ourselves in the fear of God." Such an article is an ingenious reply to the flimsy declarations of British policy; but it will have little weight against the more serious intentions which are evidenced by ironclads and red coats. England has a secure hold on Egypt, and she will keep it as long as it is to her interest to do so. This is not altogether a bad thing for the Egyptians. Far better the English than the Turks!

EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT.

Following immediately upon the defeat of the German army bill, comes the announcement that the Pope is preparing an encyclical upon the question of European disarmament and the substitution of international arbitration for the appeal to the sword which has hitherto been the last arbitrament of quarreling nations. At a recent interview between the Pope and the Emperor of Germany, it is said, that the consent of the Emperor was secured to the proposed plan, and that the governments of Austria, Italy, Spain, Belgium and Russia have already been informed of the agreement and are ready to accept it.

There is probably no one thing that would be of more real benefit to the nations of Europe than such an agreement. All of the principal people are staggering under burdens of this kind that are almost unbearable. In Austria 1 man in every 119 of population is a soldier; in Germany 1 in every 103; in Italy 1 in 164; in Russia 1 in 175 and in Spain 1 in 176. In Austria 237,000 men are withdrawn from work in time of peace to learn the art of wholesale murder; the peace army of Germany is 487,000 and that of Italy 183,000. The nations of the Triple Alliance support 900,000 men in idleness, and their opponents, Russia and France have standing armies of nearly 1,200,000 men. Besides the loss from the idleness of these men there is the immense expenditure necessary for arms and equipments of war to be kept in readiness for the soldiers that would rally to the standard in time of war. Then there are the fortresses established with modern artillery, and ships of war, the provisions and stores of various kinds and all the other expenses that are necessary when each nation fears its neighbor and each is striving to become stronger than the others.

When the situation which has prevailed in Europe for the past twenty years is considered, the wonder is not that small nations like Spain and Italy are bankrupt, nor that Germany has refused to pass the Army bill and declared that it can bear no further expenses; the wonder is that all the nations of Europe have not reached a crisis before this, that they are still able to provide money for the support of governments and for standing armies.

In its encyclical on labor and in its dealings with American Catholics, Pope Leo has already shown himself a man of modern ideas and of a shrewdness which well qualifies him for a position among the leaders of mankind. If his present proposition should be a success and the standing armies of Europe should give way to an era of peace and international arbitration, he would win the right to be regarded as one of the greatest among the benefactors of mankind.

A BRAVE JUDGE.

There is something in the story of Judge Chrisman of Mississippi which appeals strongly to lovers of true courage and manliness. When the leader of the mob pointed a loaded shot gun at his breast and demanded that he should stop, his coolness and bravery enforced respect and he proceeded unharmed through the mob to summon assistance for the enforcement of the law.

It was not a lynching party this time which surrounded the court house and jail, but a company met to rescue certain criminals confined in the cells. A number of Whitecaps were under arrest for misdeeds too common in certain sections of the South, and with such a judge as this one there was an excellent prospect that the law would be enforced. The friends of the prisoners were influenced by the same spirit of lawlessness which led to the original misdeeds and determined that the law should not be executed.

It was largely due to Judge Chrisman that their plan was not accomplished and that the dignity of the law was maintained. His courage is worthy of admiration, and his service of praise. If there were more men like Judge Chrisman in the court rooms, Judge Lynch would not sit so often in the woods.

THE SEA SERPENT.

The marine monster reported to have been captured on the Massachusetts coast has not as yet passed altogether into the region of well established fact, but there is a soberness and a moderation about this latest fish story which encourages the hope that some additional light is to be cast on a long standing mystery. The facts that the fishermen were professionals and not amateurs, and that the snake was only twenty-nine feet long are strong evidence of good faith.

From the description also it appears that some one was present who knew something about fishes and was able to give a better description of it than would have been possible to a non-scientific person. In appearance and size it more nearly resembles the oar fish than any known marine animal. In length and circumference they are alike, and both have a fin extending the entire length of the back. The oar fish, however, is flat or ribbon shaped, while the new specimen we understand to be round; the oar fish has no anal fins, and the unknown has two; and the teeth are of varying descriptions. Furthermore it is a peculiarity of the oar fish, and indeed of most of the deep sea fishes known, that they are very fragile when found at the surface of the water, often falling apart with their own weight. It is certain that an oar fish could not strike heavy blows with its tail or maintain a desperate struggle against capture, nor has it any such tough skin as is reported for the "sea serpent."

If then a fish has really been found as reported, it is probably of an unknown species, though not greatly differing from well known forms. It is certainly very far from being the sea serpent of story and tradition, of which an old author says: "It is 200 feet long and 20 feet round; and not only devours calves, sheep and swine, but also disturbs ships, rising up like a mast, and sometimes snaps men from off the decks."

AN INTERNATIONAL CODE.

Up to the present time international law has been extremely limited in its extent. Certain principles, chiefly in regard to the conduct of wars, the treatment of ambassadors, the negotiations of treaties and the carrying out of their provisions and the prevention and punishment of such international crimes as piracy and slavery, have received the common consent of civilized nations, who are guided by them in their mutual relations. But these are principles rather than laws. They are indefinite both in their expression and in their application, they lack the authority of any competent authorship, and there is no established tribunal before which cases of their violation are to be judged and by whose agents a punishment for infraction is to be inflicted. International law is therefore in a primary stage. The early nations before the time of the Romans, recognized no such principles and the Romans needed none, since they owned the earth. Grotius, generally called the "father" of the subject, lived in the beginning of the Seventeenth century, and indeed it is only since modern inventions added so greatly to the complications of international relations that a serious need has been felt for more definite regulations of the international rights of States and citizens in war and peace.

All that has been accomplished so far rests chiefly on conventions which have been adopted at various times, by gatherings of the representatives of the various nations. Such meetings were held in St. Petersburg in 1868, at which it was agreed not to use explosive bullets; at Geneva in 1864, where the treatment of the wounded in time of war was regulated, and in Brussels in 1874, where a more elaborate convention was submitted which provided a general war code under thirteen heads. But the Brussels convention failed of international adoption on account of objections from England and similarly it may be said that many of the so-called international laws are binding only on some of the civilized nations, while they are not recognized by others. So the famous declaration of the treaty of Paris of 1856, abolishing privateering, is not recognized by the United States, although it is admitted as a principle of international law by European States.

A larger part of international law rests upon treaties which are concluded between two or more nations, and are not binding upon others, and the principle is generally recognized that savage and heathen nations are not entitled to the same consideration that is to be shown to Christian and civilized ones.

From all this it will be seen that while international law is very far from being in a perfect state, the matter has received considerable attention and much progress has been made. The United States can justly claim credit for accomplishing much good in this direction, and its influence has been consistently exercised on the side of justice, mercy and the brotherhood of man. Nor have there been lacking those who have sought to establish these principles on the basis of veritable laws. About the year 1800 Bentham proposed an international congress to be composed of two deputies from each State to settle disputes between the nations, and enforce its decision by the common power; and at about the same time Kant suggested a world-wide confederation of republics with occasional congresses.

Of a more practical nature has been the effort to secure a modification of the principles which have been determined by the various conventions and treaties and to secure their ratification by general international agreement. In France there has for some years existed a *Société du Droit International* organized for this purpose, and private individuals in various nations have devoted much time to it. Among these is now to be classed ex-President Benjamin Harrison, who will make it the subject of a course of lectures before the Leland Stanford university of California, and whose opinions will be published by Senator Stanford.

Mr. Harrison could hardly have selected a subject more worthy of his attention, or one which promises more abundant returns for his labors. His eminence cannot fail to secure the attention of the world, and if his ideas are good, there is a possibility that they may come to be generally accepted. In the enduring fame awaiting the author of the first international code, the ex-President may well see a worthy object for his ambition.

AN UNHAPPY LOT.

The one great truth which is now being impressed on the mind of every Democrat who has any connection with public affairs is that "it is not as easy as it looks." During the lifetime of the late lamented administration it was a very easy matter for any "statesman" from the backwoods with a choice of words and some self-confidence to pick flaws in the administration of public affairs and to show the voters where changes were easily to be made with advantage, and it was a very simple matter to promise that under a Democratic administration these changes would be accomplished. A majority of the people of the United States were simple enough to believe these statements, and the Democrats are now trying, or perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say that they are attempting to try, to carry out their promises.

But the campaign orators above referred to, as well as the more eminent Democrats whom Mr. Cleveland has called to his aid, have already found the difference between doing a thing and looking on while it is being done by someone else. Their difficulties are increased by the singular fact that Mr. Cleveland's appointees are for a large part men who have not had practical training in the work which they are expected to do. Mr. Cleveland's strange determination not to re-appoint the office holders of his first administration has certainly not contributed to the efficiency of the various departments.

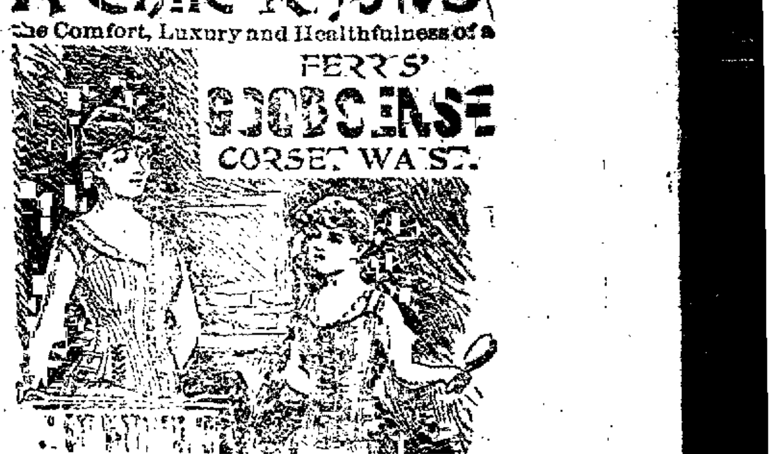
The Republican party carried on the government successfully for thirty-two years. It solved problems far more difficult than any with which the country is now confronted, and it is entirely reasonable to suppose that if it had been continued in power it would have been equal to all emergencies.

The difficulties of the Democrats lie in their lack of acquaintance with the details of public business, and also in their lack of any plan which is acceptable to the party as a whole. So far the government has practically been running with the momentum acquired under Republican rule, but no one expects this condition to endure. With a probable deficit in the Treasury, and the tariff and silver questions looming up for settlement next fall, to say nothing of minor matters, the lot of the Democratic statesman is not a happy one.

Denver is complaining that under the present policy that city is being made a haven for crooks. What more could be expected when an efficient chief of police is removed for political reasons to make room for one who is entirely without experience?

A Chic Knows

the Comfort, Luxury and Healthfulness of a



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A CONSPICUOUS BOOR.

There is one reflection which should console people of low estate for their lack of worldly honors and dignity. The more eminent the position occupied by an individual the more conspicuous are his faults and the more numerous the opportunities to expose his follies to the world. If we are not able to be great like Grover Cleveland, we are spared the fate of being conspicuously asinine like Governor Pennoyer of Oregon. This individual is the one who attracted attention some time ago by his gross discourtesy to President Harrison on the occasion of his California trip.

His latest exhibition occurs in the telegraphic reply which he sent in response to a request from Secretary Gresham to guard against any anti-Chinese riots. The Chinese minister in Washington had received apparently trustworthy information that violence of this kind was to be feared, and it was in accordance with his request that the dispatch was sent as follows:

To Governor Pennoyer:

Apparently reliable reports indicate danger of violence to the Chinese when the exclusion act takes effect, and the President earnestly hopes you will employ all lawful means for their protection in Oregon.

W. Q. GRESHAM.

Governor Pennoyer immediately sent the following reply:

"W. Q. Gresham, Washington:

"I will attend to my business; let the President attend to his.

SYLVESTER PENNOYER."

It is a matter for especial regret that in the position he occupies, Governor Pennoyer cannot disgrace himself without to some extent disgracing his State.

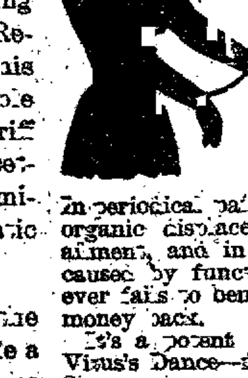
Ireland is not the only country in the world that wants Home Rule. Iceland, the frozen island away up towards the north pole, has secured political privileges which are not unimportant. The new constitution will go into effect in August next and is a sort of birthday present, having been granted by the Danish sovereign on the thousandth anniversary of the settlement of the island.

The next session of the Western Colorado Congress will be held at Montrose on June 21. Preparations are already in progress for that event, and large delegations from all the western counties of the State will be in attendance. At the last meeting of this Congress, held at Durango, the papers read were very interesting and real benefit was secured to the portions of the State directly interested. We trust that the Montrose meeting will be equally successful.

An amusing instance of the difficulty of securing reliable news from Cuba was afforded by yesterday's dispatches. The one from London said that the Governor General had confessed his inability to put down the revolution and asked for more troops, a transcript from the Cuban Official Gazette placed the island under martial law, and a dispatch from the seat of war announced that the entire rebel force, amounting to thirty men, had surrendered.

Dispatches from Dahomey announce the end of the war there and the surrender of the King to the French. According to the terms of the arrangement the King agrees to abdicate and the French will give him a residence and a pension. It is to be presumed that the army of the Amazons will hereafter be transferred to the ballet corps of the Boulevard theaters.

Secretary Carlisle has appointed a committee to investigate the New York custom house. All previous efforts to obtain any proofs of the incompetence or dishonesty of Republican officials have been entirely unsuccessful so it is reasonable to suppose that this investigation will have a like result.



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THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Interesting Discussion of the Subject at Durkee Hall.

UNIONISM AND NON-UNIONISM.

A Valuable Paper by Dr. Montague—President Slocum and Rev. Mr. Carrington Speak—Mr. Millais Speaks.

A very interesting discussion of the labor problem, which might well be called a labor conference, was held in Durkee hall last evening. Both sides of the question were presented, by journeymen and by preachers. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Nelson, the President of the Carpenters' union, and he introduced the Rev. Mr. Bull, who is well known in the city for his interest in the labor question.

Mr. Bull stated that the object of the meeting was to make all those present more familiar with the problem under discussion and to give a better idea of the principles for which organized labor was contending. He concluded by offering prayer and then invited the Rev. Mr. Mellen, pastor of All Souls' church to preside in the absence of President Slocum.

Mr. Mellen said he came not because invited but because he wanted to come. He wanted more light on the subject and gladly welcomed anyone who could aid in giving it.

The first speaker was Rev. Dr. Montague who spoke upon "The Ethics of Unionism and Non unionism." In opening he alluded briefly to the foundation of trades unions, saying they were not a modern idea but existed in the time of the Roman empire. They rest upon the idea that in union there is strength. We ought to admit the right of labor to combine for its material or moral welfare, and these combinations have been on the whole beneficient. They are not as some say an obstacle to free competition for there is no such thing as free competition. In England within the present century combinations of labor were prohibited by law and not until public sentiment demanded it were these combinations permitted. It was not until combinations of labor rivalling those of capital were formed that employers yielded any ground. The sweating system was an iniquity which should be blotted out and not until the sewing women should organize for their own protection could this be brought about.

The history of trades unions is in part a history of violence and force, just as the history of capital is in part a story of bribery of legislators and voters. I am disposed to heartily agree with Washington Gladden when he criticises employers who refuse to employ men because they belong to trades unions, as unjust and tyrannical. It seems to me that from the position which it occupies wrong doing by capital is even more wrong than wrong doing by labor. While these things are cheerfully admitted it is necessary to urge that there are certain moral limitations to which trades unions are subject. Corporations have souls because they are run by men who are responsible in proportion to their opportunities and power. The same principle holds true of labor organizations. Each one of them has corporate conscience, as it is composed of individuals with consciences. Among the limitations mentioned are these: It is wrong to seek good ends by illegal means. This is a truth which needs frequent emphasis if it is to control men.

The speaker passed on to regret exceedingly that the labor organizations had many of them not a one expressed sympathy for the Homestead workmen, but also, for their illegal acts, and that the President of the Federation of Labor had, in reference to the subject, given voice to language demagogic and demonstrably false. There is a demand that every labor organization stand by its preambles by its truer convictions and uphold the law. I am not unmindful that laws may be unjust, but as General Grant said, the surest cure of a bad law is to enforce it. Revolutionary means are justifiable only when there is real oppression, when there is no hope of relief through other means and where there is a reasonable hope of success. In America to-day these conditions do not exist. Labor, if there is no other way, may call to its aid the tremendous power of public opinion. But all should be in conformity to law. It should be the aim to have wrong doers among capitalists brought to justice for wrong doing as well as those of lower degree.

Continuing, the speaker said: It is wrong for any man to seek good ends by unjust means. Combinations of capital are often made at the expense of the poor, and though the law may not touch them the sword is ready to smite. The strike may be sometimes legal and legitimate but a recent decision of the courts has declared that it may sometimes be illegal. To pound and beat a man because he will not join any union and will work where I refuse to work is illegal and unfair. To insult a non-union man is mean and contemptible. No one denies the right of a man to trade where he pleases, but he has no moral right to restrain others from patronizing a concern.

Then a higher position is to be taken. Every man, union or otherwise, is morally bound to be fraternal in seeking labor's industrial betterment. No man can be morally worthy while serving self-interests alone. A labor organization that is working for selfish ends at the expense of others may win its immediate point, but will not stand in sound morals. Strikes are organized warfare. Nations are now settling disputes amicably and so should capital and labor. The industrial question will never be settled on the mere basis of war. Strikes are the flies in the ointment, but have prejudiced many. But I am glad to say that among the more intelligent workmen there is a recognition of the danger I am trying to point out. There is an earnest desire to improve the condition of labor by fair and Christian means. It is better to grow slowly and rightly than too hastily. It is better to suffer and be right than win a temporary victory and be wrong. Applause.

President Slocum then took the chair and in his remarks said he thought a great deal of the labor trouble was brought about by a misunderstanding between the two parties. Later he said that he believed there were two things which should be borne in mind by all lovers of the right, to be good citizens, good Americans and to have a proper regard of the rights and property of others.

Rev. Mr. Carrington on being introduced said he thought the question at issue was "what is to be the measure of the laborer's fruit. It should be based upon the mutual action of employer and employe and upon the basis of the market value of the product, and it should certainly not depend upon the state of the labor market. It is to be controlled not by one of the parties, but by both of them coming face to face and being fair and equitable with each other. Combinations of labor are a necessity, as much as those of capital. Taking an unfair advantage of one by the other should be condemned. Capital combines to fix prices and to crowd labor into a corner, and should not object when labor uses the same weapon. Concerning the interference of union with non-union men, it depends on how the interference was brought about whether it should be condemned. I cannot justify for one moment the things which some men have done, but there are certain things which may be brought to bear which would justify union men in ostracizing the others. When a man is a member of an organization which seeks to lift up workers above their present level and place them where they ought to be, when such a man as this sees a number of men waiting to step into his shoes, it is impossible that he should stand by and not show some feeling of resentment. Continuing, he said that the boycott and lawlessness were never justifiable, but he stated that some laws were put upon the statute books which were in direct violation of public sentiment. The millionaires had sent their lobbyists to the legislatures to defeat the will of the people. When this thing happens over and over again there comes a great strain on the bonds of society. Men feel that no matter how they vote their wishes will be overruled, and we must make some allowance for their indignation, which finds its vent in ways which are not pleasing. Many strikes are not alone for the benefit of the strikers themselves, and however mistaken they may be, they must be credited with fighting for a principle. Passion and violence are not to be wondered at under the circumstances. Mr. Carnegie must not be so greatly blamed, as he states, his hands were tied. He was only a part of a great corporation. Mr. Frick is the representative of organized capital; labor has as much right to be organized as capital, and should be given the hearing which it deserves. The speaker condemned the bringing in of foreign labor. He thought the Homestead labor troubles were a direct consequence of it. The workman demanded a share of the profits, which was only his just due. Applause.

Mr. Millais, of the Carpenters' Union, made a short speech in which he said that the labor agitation was to devise some means to obtain a just percentage of the wealth created by labor. He quoted from Sir John Lubbock to show that capital was intended to crush labor, and he thought that the time would soon come when capital would come down from its lofty pedestal and treat the laborers as they deserved. He believed that the Homestead strikers were justified in everything they did. This sentiment was heartily applauded.

Professor Tucker was the last speaker. He urged his hearers to work not alone for themselves, but work for humanity, for to-morrow, when righteousness shall prevail in the world.

At the conclusion of Professor Tucker's address there was a general discussion of the subject from the floor and the platform.

Manitou Water Analysis.

Professor Strieby and Mr. Lamb have recently finished an important analysis of Manitou water, on which they have been working for nearly a month. The water is from the Navajo spring of the Manitou Mineral Water company, and as this analysis forms an important part of the company's exhibit at the World's Fair, the results of the tests have been shown in a particularly striking form. The amount of water used was six gallons, selected with particular care as to its purity. Three gallons of this was evaporated, and the combined solids remaining after evaporation were placed in a glass tube about seven inches long and one inch in diameter. From the remaining three gallons of water every chemical in solution was separated, and each was placed in a particular tube, each of the tubes thus containing the total amount of any one salt in three gallons of the water. The following salts named in order corresponding to the relative quantity of each in the solution, were separated and placed in tubes: Calcium carbonate, sodium carbonate, sodium chloride, magnesium carbonate, sodium sulphate, potassium sulphate, silica, lithium carbonate, alumina, iron oxide. The quantity of the iron oxide was so small, that in order to render it visible, it was put into a tube whose inner aperture was smaller than the diameter of a cambric needle. This operation required two hours of patient work. All the tubes were hermetically sealed after receiving the salts, and were placed in a handsome antique oak frame, on a velvet background. The large tube with the combined solids from three gallons was placed in the upper right hand corner, and the rest of the tubes were arranged in regular order diagonally across the background. In the upper left hand corner in brass lettering was the name of the company and in the lower right hand corner Professor Strieby's certificate. The eleven tubes with their salts arranged in this way, made a picture greatly admired by everyone who saw it. It gives a graphic idea of the quantity of solids which the Manitou water contains, and will certainly be, at the Fair, a most attractive and effective advertisement for the company, reflecting at the same time, very great credit upon the department of chemistry in the college.

New Glass Works.

The following particulars regarding the new glass works at Colorado City are taken from The Iris of last Saturday:

On examining the architect's plans we found that they called for a building 72 feet wide and 132 feet long with eaves 26 feet in height. The roof will be supported by a series of trusses extending the entire width of the building and surmounted by a six-foot latticed ventilator along the entire roof. Seventy-five tons of iron will be used in the structure which will be wholly of iron and steel. The Berlin Iron and Steel company, of East Berlin, Conn., have secured the contract for erecting the structure.

The power house will be built of brick or stone and will be detached from the main building. A new 120-horse power Corliss engine will supply power for the machinery and drive the blower. Following are the dimensions of the engine, which is of non-condensing type: Diameter of cylinder, 13 inches; length of stroke, 42 inches; diameter of fly-wheel, 12 feet; face of fly-wheel, 26 inches; weight of fly-wheel, 12,000 pounds; weight of engine, 12 tons; cost about $3,000. Steam will be supplied from two boilers, each capable of furnishing steam to run the engine.

The main building will be large enough to accommodate four tank furnaces with fourteen shops each. Annealing ovens will be erected along both sides of the building. Material for the buildings and furnaces will arrive on or about June 1, when building operations will be commenced.

Two hundred and fifty men and boys will be put on the pay-roll when the works are blown in Sept. 1, and the pay-roll will amount to about $22,000 per month.

Two shades of glass will be manufactured, the green and the German green. "Phonolite," a vast body of which has been located up in Ute Pass will be quarried and shipped to the works in this city where it will be manufactured into glass.

Manager Townsend informs us that the Germans have long used this material in the manufacture of their celebrated green bottles that are used almost exclusively for wine. It is claimed that the Ute Pass phonolite is almost identical to the German and the State Chemist's analysis bears out the assertion.

District Court.

The spring term of the District Court convened yesterday, Judge Campbell presiding. The stenographer and bailiffs were appointed and the venire for the grand jury was returned. Jurors Dow, Anderson and Glasser were excused and their places filled. The Court instructed the jury as to its duties, and among other things instructed them to investigate the defalcations of ex-City-Clerk Corman. He explained that while the matter had become notorious through the newspapers the District Attorney would not proceed against him without information, which had not been given. The jury has considerable business to transact, including three murder cases from Cripple Creek.

The case of Pierce vs. Jones was dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

The following cases were ordered sent to Pueblo county on a change of venue: Broadmoor Co. vs. Brookside Co., Hunter et al. vs. Jones et al., T. E. Johnson vs. Broadmoor.

Court adjourned until 9:30 this morning.

CRIPPLE CREEK LETTER.

People and Things at the Great Gold Camp.

Special Correspondence of THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, May 5.—Two corps of engineers are now at work setting the grade stakes for the Florence, Cripple Creek and State Line railroad, one working from McCourt towards Barry and the other working from Barry towards McCourt. Several well known railroad contractors have passed over the road during the past week to examine it with a view to bidding on the grading work and everything indicates the speedy beginning of work.

The Rosebud mill is pounding away on Anaconda ore, having commenced operations on Wednesday. This mill is one of the most complete in the district and will undoubtedly be kept running to its fullest capacity from now on.

The completion of a railroad means great things for the camp and those who are prominent in pushing the two roads, whose construction now seems assured, should hurry matters up. At least one hundred tons per day could be shipped as soon as the first engine tooted its whistle along the banks of Cripple Creek, and competent judges declare that this amount could soon be largely increased. At present $30 ore is the lowest grade that can be shipped at a profit, but with a railroad, ore with even less than $20 would pay for shipment and shippers would not be forced to sort and sack ore as they are at present, in order to save the high freight charges on low grade ore. With the coming of a railroad, Cripple Creek shipments will increase at a marvelous rate.

A new shaft is being sunk on the Sheriff lode.

The Red Bird people have let contracts for considerable development work on their property on Capitol Hill and confidently expect to have a steady shipper in the course of a couple of months.

Work is about to be resumed on the Cripple Creek placer and the owners think in the light of past experience that they can now treat the dirt at a profit.

The camp is suffering severely from the shut-down of the gambling houses and nearly everyone is kicking vigorously at the action of the authorities in Colorado Springs. It is necessary to see the effect of the shut-down in order to appreciate the feelings of the people of Cripple Creek.

The Gold and Venus M. lodes on Wilson Creek have been purchased by G.B. Sherwood, Charles F. Potter and H. R. Gregg of San Angelo, Tex.

At the school election on Monday W. G. Alexander, M. A. Dickenson and George A. Jones were elected trustees for three, two and one year respectively.

In spite of Mr. Roudebush's denial it is the general impression in camp that a big deal for the sale of the Victor is on and that it will be closed in the near future.

The suburban trains on the Midland are thoroughly appreciated by those visiting Cripple Creek. The resumption of these trains fills a "long felt want" and enables a man to leave Colorado Springs in the morning, do his business in Cripple Creek in the afternoon and be back in the Springs by the next afternoon. It is just as convenient too for Cripple Creek people having business to transact at the county seat.

The election of officers of the new town of Anaconda, formerly Barry, will occur on the 23d instant. Anaconda is quite a prosperous settlement and is plenty large enough to have a town government of its own.

As already reported the deadlock in the Cripple Creek board of trustees was broken on Tuesday night by the election of P. J. Donahue as police judge. It still continues, however, on the clerk and other commissioner.

A good road is being constructed from the Pharmacist and Buena Vista to the Beaver Park mill.

As already reported W. E. Brooke and E. E. Gedney have purchased the Mountain Goat and Stella Gal claims from C. C. Runner for $20,000. This was the only important sale of the week.

The Deerhorn has several thousand tons of low grade ore on the dump which cannot be profitably treated by any process now in use in the camp. Many other claims are in the same fix and in spite of the large amount of ore that is now milled in the camp and shipped to the smelters there is a very large quantity of low grade ore that cannot be profitably treated at any of the mills now in operation. E. R. Holden claims to have discovered a process for treating this class of ore, and if he has it will add largely to the profits of many of the mine owners.

S. N. Nye was in camp from Colorado Springs on Wednesday looking after his mining interest. Sim is one of the original Cripple Creek men and had good faith in the future of the camp when the faithful were few and far between.

The Golden Dale company is pushing work on the Alice R. and has every reason to be well pleased with the developments that are being made as the work progresses.

The ore recently struck in the Orphan Bell runs six ounces of gold to the ton.

The building boom still continues and visitors who have not been in the camp before for several months express great surprise at the wonderful way in which Cripple Creek has grown since their last visits.

Special correspondence of THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, May 9.—The reported sale of the Deerhorn to the owners of the Rosebud mill for $45,000 is the principal topic of conversation in the camp at present, and many doubt the figures given in view of the value of the property. Those who are best acquainted with the property, however, explain the sale in the following manner:

Since the purchase of the mine from Mr. Sterrett, the the owners have cleared nearly $80,000 by shipping the high grade ore to their own smelter at Kokomo, but they are now brought face to face with the problem of shipping and treating refractory ore which average only from $10 to $35 per ton, and this, with the cost of shipping to the smelter, they have been unable to figure out. The Rosebud people have a process of roasting such ore as that referred to and then running it through their mill at a cheaper price than it can be treated at a smelter, and in addition they save the haul by wagon and railroad so that they will thus be able to treat at a profit the thousands of tons of low grade Deerhorn on which Messrs. Wilfley & Company have been unable to do anything with. The general impression is that the Rosebud people have made a good purchase and that their profits from the Deerhorn will be even greater than those of the Kokomo smelter people.

There have been no new developments lately in the matter of the sale of the Victor but the general impression in camp is that news of the closing of the deal may be made public any day.

The Grant Transfer company moved their freighting outfit to Divide to-day in order to secure the benefit of the shorter haul.

Reports from McCourt are to the effect that a big tie camp has been established near that point and that the men are hard at work getting out ties for the Florence, Cripple Creek and State Line railroad. During the past week Alex. Levy, Orman & Crook and Carlisle & Weilbrec have been over the line of the road and this in connection with the establishment of the tie camp aids in substantiating the rumor that grading will soon be commenced.

The McArthur-Forrest mill at Squaw gulch is now treating Anaconda ore and is proving conclusively that the Cyanide process can and does treat successfully Cripple Creek ores, which the ordinary stamp mill is utterly unable to handle.

The pipe for the water works should reach Divide some time this week as it was shipped from Bay City, Mich., on May 1, and as soon as it arrives the Grant Transfer will begin distributing it along the line between Beaver creek and the town. The construction of the water works is second in importance to nothing but the railroads, and with its coming many who now look upon Cripple Creek as an undesirable place to reside owing to the difficulty in getting good water will change their minds. It will also stimulate building growth to a wonderful extent and will greatly improve the character of the buildings put up as the company guarantees a pressure that will give ample protection against fire. B.

Review of the Market.

The market for the week has been decidedly quiet. There seemed to be a general depression among stocks and with very few exceptions they have declined from Monday to Saturday. This is due, in part, to a general desire to sell, to the bad weather, and to the wish of many to wait until the railroads begin active work towards getting into camp. But it cannot be gainsaid that the present is as good a time as will be found in many weeks to gather in good stocks at low prices. Mining men with spare money seem to realize this and have been quietly taking in good-sized blocks of their favorite stocks at the present depressed prices.

Anaconda was quite active and probably the strongest stock of the week. It began the week at about 40 and continued strong and steadily upward each day until some sales were made on Saturday morning at 46c. The good returns from the twenty ton shipment on Friday served to make the directors and stockholders happy. The sales of the week were comparatively light and only a few thousand of the floating stock changed hands.

Pharmacist was also strong throughout the week. It went from 25 to 27. A good deal of the floating stock was absorbed in the Pharmacist office, and there is a disposition in that quarter to take in all that is offered at about 23c.

Work went down with the rest. It was strong early in the week at 6¾ but gradually tumbled in the general depression to 5¾c. Work dropped from 7 to about 6¼c and remains about that. Calumet slumped with the rest from 6¾ to 6c.

Ophir was quite active through the week at prices ranging from 9¼ to 10. Probably 30,000 or 40,000 changed hands in a .

Even Isabella got down from 27c to 25c on Friday, but closed firm at 26c.

There has been little movement in other stocks. Fannie Rawlins is about 3[illegible]c, Gold King 10c, Free Coinage 5½c, Summit 2c. Jack Pot sold freely at [illegible]¾c, in view of the approaching meeting.

Aspens were active early in the week but quiet the latter half. Mollie Gibson went to $7.75 but got back to $7.65. A-1 is quoted at 73c.

MINES AND STOCKS.

Notes Concerning Mining Properties in Which Our Readers are Interested.

Prospectors are extending their operations up Rock Creek which joins Turkey Creek near the new gold diggings.

C. M. Wright has received some assays averaging $50 per ton from his claim which he is working in the new Buena Vista district.

The Tarryall mines, sixteen miles from Florissant, have just turned out some ore which runs about 40 ounces in silver and 1 ounce gold with copper and other stuff.

Messrs. Graham, Schimp and others are working the Vulcan claim near Smith Park and have a shaft down sixty feet. Some good looking ore was sent down yesterday.

It is given out that the Fannie Rawlins has already proved herself quite a shipper, having sent over one thousand tons to the smelters. When the Leadville road is free of snow shipments will begin with a rush.

It is known that a good deal of eastern money is all ready to be placed in Cripple Creek mines just as soon as the railroads show their confidence in the camp by building in. When these companies take the initiative great activity will follow.

The Gold King workings have been closed down since May 1, and it is not as yet settled when the mine will be reopened. The company has of late been working in low grade ore and will probably not continue until the railroads get into camp.

Messrs. Robertson, Henderson and Gwillim are working a shaft near Red mountain, about four miles north of Colorado City. The shaft is fifty feet deep and the vein is four feet wide, running $10 in gold. Others are reported to be working claims about a mile south of the above. The ore when roasted powdered is identical with Cripple Creek ore.

The Anaconda-Leland mining company held its annual meeting last night and elected the following directors: Irving Howbert, J. C. Plumb, B. F. Crowell, Mr. Watson and S. N. Nye. The company is pushing for patents upon all six of its properties, and in the meanwhile is not doing active development work. The affairs of the company were reported in a most prosperous condition.

A few well known Colorado Springs men have taken a bond and lease on the Pine Shade and Allen properties in the Sugar Loaf district at Boulder. The former property has a shaft down 250 feet with several levels. One of the veins carries $600 ore. There are now 500 tons of ore on the dump, and it is being shipped to the concentrator. The Pine Shade is just parallel to the well known Livingston.

The Boston mill at Boulder, owned largely by Colorado Springs men, is now about completed. It treats the ore by the Economic process and a small five-stamp mill of this kind has been very successful. The furnaces only remain uncompleted. Meanwhile the mill is amalgamating preparatory to roasting. The plant cost $60,000 and is very complete. Several offers to buy the right to use the Economic process at Cripple Creek have been refused.

The Park Regent people received some encouraging news from their Greece property yesterday. A letter from the manager stated that at a depth of 250 feet they have started to drift east, expecting to strike the big vein. He sent a box containing some quartz and talc taken from the east side of the shaft. It contains galena. Professor Lamb examined it and said that it was evidently from seams and indicated a good vein of mineral not far away. This was almost the exact language of the manager's letter.

JACK POT MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Jack Pot Mining company was held in the office of the Secretary in the Bank block yesterday. Dr. Morrison, the President, called the meeting to order and Mr. W. H. Leonard was selected as chairman and J. S. Gibson, Secretary. A committee was appointed to ascertain the number of shares present and reported 1,07[illegible],033 shares represented.

The report of the president, Dr. Morrison, was read. It detailed the workings of the company up to date, stating that in August, 1892, the company had liens amounting to $1,450, which afterward rose to $2,000, upon it. This money was raised by subscriptions to stock at 3c per share and by donating stock. The titles to the Mary Wynn and Silver Bell had been put in good condition. Considerable money had been spent upon the Jack Pot, Providence and Gettysburg lodes. The latter is near the Raven and shows good mineral. At twenty feet the ore runs $6 in gold, which can profitably be reduced. The shaft in the Jack Pot shows a good body of low grade ore running $9 in gold. The Providence shows a well defined vein of low grade quartz which will be very valuable. Patents on the last three properties are now pending.

The report suggested the raising of $5,000 to continue further work on the properties, this sum to be raised by the stockholders, for which a bond would be given them.

The following directors were then elected: W. H. Leonard, E. P. Creighton, C. W. Kurie, J. M. Holman and P. E. Walsh.

The report of the secretary contained an account of all stock disbursed, being the entire capitalization. No treasurer's report was presented, that official Mr. E. E. Bassett, being absent on a short trip. It is understood, however, that there are between $250 and $500 in the treasury.

An auditing committee was appointed to investigate into the books of the company and report to the directors. The committee is composed of Messrs. Millentha, Aiken and Coffin.

After the adjournment the stockholders held a meeting and elected W. H. Leonard, president, and J. Arthur Connell, secretary.

It is understood to be the intention of the company to push for patents at once and in the meanwhile some plan of raising money will be devised, after which work will go forward rapidly. The properties are well located and it is understood to be the intention of the present board to make them dividend payers before many months have passed.

A NEW CAMP.

Much interest is being displayed in the new Turkey Creek camp to the south of Pike's Peak. Already there are over one hundred prospectors upon the ground and more are preparing to start this week. Some good ore has already been assayed in this city from the new fields. The formation is said to be much like that of Globe Hill at Cripple Creek. Prospectors leaving this city go by way of the old Canon City road south of Cheyenne mountain until the creek is reached then go up that. A party made up of James Besnears, Dr. F. M. Ramey and others will leave on Thursday on a prospecting tour.

The news from Turkey Creek, the new camp south of Pike's Peak on the Canon City road, grows more interesting. In addition to the facts published in yesterday's GAZETTE it is stated evidences of former placer mines have been discovered in the shape of sluice boxes. Some ore from Cook Stove Mountain, which is in this region, assays 1 ounce of gold at the surface. Free gold is shown on much of the rock which comes from there. There are several prospecting parties now en route to the diggings. Many believe it to have true fissure veins extending down from Cripple Creek.

PEOPLE FIND

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PIETRO GHISLERI.

BY F. MARION CRAWFORD.

Author of "Saracinesca," "The Three Fates," Etc.

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CHAPTER XIII.

Pietro at once realized the situation and the meaning of the look he saw. Something was passing in his old enemy's mind which had passed through his own while he was looking at the picture, for Campodonico and Ghisleri were both thinking of the extraordinary resemblance between poor Bianca Corleone and the Tamara of Zichy's painting. That resemblance, striking in a high degree, was the reason why Ghisleri liked it, and had a photograph of it at his lodging. He regretted now that he should have been so tactless as to stand long before it when Campodonico was in the room. It was too late, however, and there was nothing to be done but to meet the man's angry look quietly and go away. It was unfortunate that there should have been any discussion between them at dinner, too, for Campodonico, as his wife said, was not tempered in the extreme, and Ghisleri, though outwardly calm, had always been liable to outbreaks of dangerous anger. There was, indeed, in the present instance, a very solemn promise given to a dying woman beloved of both, to keep them from quarreling, and both really meant to respect it as they had done in past years. But to see Ghisleri calmly contemplating a picture which seemed intended to represent Bianca Corleone fading into the arms of a demon lover was almost too much for the equanimity of Gianforte, which was by no means at any time very stable. Moreover, he not only hated Ghisleri with his whole heart as much as ever, but he despised him quite as much as Pietro despised himself, and probably a little more. He would never have forgiven him, at the best; but he might have respected him if Ghisleri had honored Bianca's memory by leading a different life. It made his blood sting to think that a man who had been loved to the latest breath by such a woman as Bianca should throw himself at the feet of Maddalena dell' Armi—not to mention any of the others for whom Pietro had felt an ephemeral passion during the last six years and more. And Pietro, on his side, knew that Campodonico was right in judging him as he judged himself, harshly and without mercy. Unfortunately, Pietro's judgments on himself generally came too late, when the evil he hated had already been done, and self-condemnation was of very little use. He had great temptations, too—far greater than most men, and was fatally attracted by difficulty in any shape.

On the present occasion he really desired to avoid doing the least thing which could irritate Campodonico, and if the latter had not done what he did Pietro would certainly have gone quietly away. He could not help being a little surprised at the persistent stare of his old adversary, considering that for years they had met and acted with perfectly civil indifference toward one another. Nevertheless, he relit his cigarette, which had gone out, and made a step toward the other side of the room. To Campodonico, the calm expression of his face seemed like scorn, and he became exasperated in a moment. He called the other back. They were at some distance from the other guests, and out of hearing if they spoke in low tones.

"Ghisleri!" Campodonico pronounced the name he detested with an almost contemptuous accent. Pietro knew that an exchange of unfriendly words was inevitable. He turned instantly and came close to Gianforte, standing before him and looking down into his fierce eyes, for he was by far the taller man.

"What is it?" he asked, controlling his voice wonderfully.

"Do you think there are circumstances under which one is justified in breaking a solemn promise?" asked Campodonico.

"No, I do not."

"I do."

"I am very sorry. I suppose you mean to say that you wish to quarrel with me again. Is that it?"

"Yes."

"You will find it hard. I shall do my very best to be patient whatever you do or say. In the first place, I begin by telling you that I sincerely regret having irritated you twice, as I have done this evening; the second time, as I know, very seriously."

"I did not ask you for an apology," said Gianforte, with contempt.

"But I have offered you one which you will find it hard not to accept."

"You were not formerly so ready with excuses. I dare say you have grown cautious with age, though you are not much older than I."

"Perhaps I have." Ghisleri grew slowly pale, as he bore one insult after the other for the dead woman's sake.

"In other words, you are a coward," said Campodonico, lowering his voice still more.

Pietro opened his lips and shut them without speaking. He glanced at the passionate white face of the woman in the picture before he answered.

"I do not think so," he said; "but I make no pretence of bravery. Have you done?"

"No. You make a pretence of other things if not of courage. You pretend that you will not quarrel now because of the promise you gave."

"It is true."

"I do not believe you."

"I am sorry for it," answered Pietro.

"And do you mean to tell me that the promise binds us? If you had acted as a man should; if you had led a life that showed the slightest respect for that memory, it might be binding on me still."

"I think it is." Ghisleri was trembling with anger from head to foot, but his voice was still steady.

"I do not," answered Gianforte, scornfully. "If she were here to judge us; if she could see that the man who was loved to the last by Bianca Corleone—God give her rest!—would live down to such a level, would live to throw himself at the feet of a Maddalena dell' Armi—ah, I have touched you now!—she would—"

Ghisleri's face was livid.

"She whose name you are not more worthy to speak than I never meant that I should not defend a good and helpless woman because the liar who accuses her chances to be called Gianforte Campodonico."

"And the one who defends her, Pietro Ghisleri," retorted Gianforte. "Where can my friends find yours?"

"At my lodging, if that suits them."

"Perfectly."

Campodonico turned on his heel and slowly went toward the group at the other end of the room. Ghisleri followed him at a distance, lighting a fresh cigarette as he walked. He had recovered his composure the moment he had felt himself freed from the obligation to bear the insults heaped upon him by Bianca Corleone's brother.

It must not be supposed that no one had watched the two as they stood talking before the picture. More than one person had noticed the fierce look in Campodonico's eyes, and the unnatural paleness of Ghisleri's face. One of these was Donna Maria Boccapaduli.

"I suppose you have been discussing that painting," she said carelessly to Pietro. "People always do."

"Yes," answered Ghisleri, as indifferently as he could.

"And what was the result of the discussion?"

"We agreed to differ." Pietro laughed a little harshly.

As soon as possible he excused himself and got away, for he had only just the time necessary to find a couple of friends and explain matters before going to the ball to meet the Contessa, as he had promised to do. He had forgotten an important detail, however, and as he passed Campodonico who was also going away, and without his wife, on pretense of an engagement at the club, he stopped him.

"By the by," he said, "I suppose we are ostensibly quarreling about a painter, or something of that sort."

"Yes—anything. Zichy, for instance. Everybody saw us looking at the picture. You like it and I do not."

"Very well."

So they parted, to meet in all probability, at dawn on the following morning in a quiet place outside the city. Ghisleri found the friends in whose hands he placed himself, telling them that he was quite indifferent to the weapons, and only desired to meet his adversary's wishes as far as possible, since the affair was very insignificant. He remarked in an indifferent tone that, as he had once fought with Campodonico, using foils, and as the latter had not seemed satisfied on that occasion, he had no objection to pistols, if the opposite side preferred them. He wished everything to be arranged as amicably as possible, he said, and without any undue publicity. He left them at his lodging and departed to keep his engagement at the embassy. As he drove through the bitter air in an open cab, he meditated on his position, and wondered what Maddalena would say when she learned that he had been out with his old adversary. She should not know anything about the encounter until it was over, if he could keep it from her. At all events, he reflected, he had done all that a man could do to keep out of a quarrel, as he had promised her he would, and he had been driven to break a promise of a far more sacred nature than the one he had given her. If she knew the truth, too, it was for her, and for her alone, that he was to fight. He wondered whether people would say it was for Laura Arden's sake, on account of the discussion about the evil eye which had taken place at the table. The suggestion annoyed him very much, but he reached his destination before he had found time to reason out the whole case, or to decide what to do. In any event it would be better if people thought that he had taken the foils in defence of an unprotected widow like Laura, than for the good name of the Contessa dell' Armi.

She was there before him, looking very lovely in a gown of palest green, half covered with old lace. The shade suited her fair hair and dazzling skin, and she looked taller in faint colors, as short women do. He found her seated in one of the smaller rooms, through which he had to pass on his way to the great ballroom, and she was surrounded by four or five men of the gay set, all talking to her at once, all trying to be extremely witty, and all wishing that the others would go away. But the Contessa held her own with them, making no distinction, and keeping up the lively, empty, tattling conversation without any apparent difficulty. Pietro sat down in the circle, and made a remark from time to time, to which she generally gave a direct answer, until, little by little, she was talking with him alone, and the others began to drop away as they always did in the course of half an hour when Ghisleri appeared in Maddalena's neighborhood. It was a thing perfectly understood, as a matter not even worth mentioning.

"Will you get me something to drink?" she said when only Spicca was left by her side.

Pietro went off toward the supper-room, which was rather distant, and as a dance was just over and the place was crowded, it was some minutes before he could get what he wanted and go back to her with it. Spicca looked at him with an odd expression of something between amusement and sympathy as he rose and left the two together, and Ghisleri at once saw that something unusual had occurred in his absence, for Maddalena was very pale, and her hand shook violently as she took the glass he brought her.

"What is the matter?" he asked anxiously, as he sat down.

"Something very disagreeable has happened," she answered, looking round nervously.

The sofa on which they sat stood out from one side of a marble pillar, with its back to the side of the room the guests crossed who went directly to the ballroom, and facing the side by which they went from the ballroom to the rooms beyond, and to the supper room, for there were four doors opposite each other, two of which opened into the great hall where the dancing was going on. Maddalena was seated at the end of the sofa, which was against the pillar, so that a person passing through behind her might easily not notice her presence.

"Pray, tell me what it is," said Ghisleri.

"Just as you went to get me the lemonade, I heard two people talking in a low voice behind me," said Maddalena. "They must have stopped first by the door—I looked round afterward and saw them, but I do not know either of them—some new people from one of the other embassies, or merely foreigners here on a visit. They spoke rather bad French. There was a man and a lady. They saw you cross the room and the lady asked the man who were, and the man told her, saying that he knew you only by sight. The lady uttered an exclamation, and said that you were the one man in Rome whom she wished to see because you had been loved by—you know whom I mean—I know it hurts you to speak of her, and I understand it. The man laughed and said there had been others since, and that there was especially a certain Marquise d'Armi, as he called me, who was madly in love with you. The most amusing part of the whole thing, concluded the man, was that you were perfectly indifferent to her, as everybody knew. It was horrible, and I almost fainted. Dear old Spicca went on talking, trying to prevent me from hearing them. It was just like him."

The Contessa's lip trembled, and her eyes glittered strangely as she looked at Pietro.

"It is horrible," he said, in a low voice. He had thought that he had felt enough emotions during that day, but he was mistaken. Even now there were more in store for him. He was deeply shocked, for he guessed what she must have suffered.

"Horrible—yes! But oh—can you tell me it is not true? Do you not see that my heart is breaking?"

"No, dearest lady," he answered tenderly, trying to soothe her. "Not one word of it is true. How can you make yourself unhappy by thinking such a thing!"

Maddalena drew a painful breath. He spoke very kindly, but there was no ringing note of passion in his voice as there had been. With a sudden determination that surprised him, she arose to her feet.

"Take me to the ballroom," she said hurriedly. "I shall cry if I stay here."

It was almost a relief to Ghisleri to see her accept the first man who presented himself as a partner and whirl away with him into the great hall. He stood leaning against the marble door-post, watching her as she wound her way in and out among the many moving couples. He was conscious that he might very possibly never see her again. Campodonico would, of course, select pistols, and meant to kill him if he could. He might succeed, though duels rarely ended fatally nowadays. And if he did, Maddalena dell' Armi would be left to her fate. He was horror-struck when he thought of it. She might never know why he had fought and she would perhaps believe to her last day that he had sacrificed his life for Laura Arden. He could leave a letter for her, but letters often fell into the wrong hands through faithless servants when the people who had written them were dead. Besides, would she believe his words? She had very little faith in his love for her. He sighed bitterly as he thought how right she was in that. He could see the pale, small, classic features, and the half pitiful, half scornful look of the beautiful mouth. "His last bit of comedy!" she would exclaim to herself, as she tossed his last note into the fire. And again she would be right, in a measure. In the case of risking sudden death, he said to himself that it was indeed a strange bit of comedy. He knew that he did not love her as he should. Why should he fight for her, then?

But his manliness rose up at this and smote his cynicism out of the field for a time. That little he owed Maddalena, at least—he could not do less than defend her, at whatever costs and he knew well enough that he always would. As for his wish that she might know it, that was nothing but his own detestable vanity. For his own part, he wished with all his heart that the next morning might end his existence. He had never valued his life very highly, and of late it had been so little to his taste that he was more than ready to part with it, even violently. The future did not appall him, although, strangely enough, he was very far from being an unbeliever, and had been brought to consider a sudden end, in mortal sin, as the most horrible and irreparable of misfortunes. To him, in his experience of himself, no imaginable suffering could be worse than the self-doubt, the self-contempt and the self-hatred which had so often tormented him during the past years. If he were to be punished for his misdeeds with the same torture, even though it were to be never-ending, at least he should bear the pain of it alone, such as it was, without the necessity for hiding it and for going through the daily mummery of life with an indifferent face. And in that state there would be no more temptation of the kind he feared. What he had done up to the hour of death would close the chronicle of evil, and in all ages there would be no more. He was used to such refinements of cruelty as perdition could threaten him with, for he had practised them upon his own heart.

So the man "who did not care" stood watching the ball, and people envied him his successes, and his past and present happiness, and all that he had enjoyed in his three-and-thirty years of life, little dreaming of what was even then passing in his thoughts, still less that he was waiting for the message which should inform him of the place and hour fixed for encountering the man who most hated him in the world, and who had once before vainly attempted to take his life.

At the other end of the great hall the Contessa dell' Armi had paused in her waltz to take breath, and found herself next to Donna Maria Boccapaduli.

"You have not heard the news," said the latter in a low voice, bending toward Maddalena, and holding up her fan before her face. "We have all been dining at Casa San Giacinto, sixteen of us besides themselves—the two Campodonico, ourselves, Pietrasanta—ever so many of us. Ghisleri was there, next to me, and there was a discussion about the evil eye, because Pietrasanta broke a glass just as he uttered the name of the lady we do not mention—you know which—Ghisleri's friend. And then, I do not know how it was, but Ghisleri and Campodonico contradicted each other about it, because Campodonico said she was a jettatrice and Ghisleri said she was not, you know. After dinner the two went and talked in whispers at the other end of the big room, and Ghisleri looked ghastly white, and Campodonico was so angry that his eyes were like coals. A few minutes later they both went away in a great hurry—Campodonico left his wife there. It certainly looks as though there were to be a duel to-morrow. You know how they hate each other, and how they fought long ago about that wonderful Princess Corleone who died. I can remember seeing her before I was married."

The Contessa listened to the end. She could not have grown paler than she was on that evening, but while Donna Maria was speaking the shadows deepened almost to black under her eyes, and the veins in her throat swelled and throbbed so that they hurt her. She succeeded in controlling all other outward signs of emotion, however, and when she spoke her voice was calm and quiet.

"I hardly believe that those two will fight," she said. "But, of course, they may. We shall probably know to-morrow."

Making a little sign to her partner, she began to dance with him again, and continued to waltz until the music ceased a few minutes later. She stopped near the door where Ghisleri was standing, and looked at him. He immediately came to her side, and she left the man she had been dancing with and moved away with Pietro toward a distant room, not speaking on the way. They sat down together in a quiet corner, and he saw that she was very much moved and probably very angry with him.

"Will you please tell me the truth?" she said, in a hard voice. "I have something to ask you."

"Yes, I always do," he answered.

"Is it true that there is a quarrel between you and Don Gianforte Campodonico?"

"Yes—it is true," replied Ghisleri, after hesitating a few seconds.

"And that you had a discussion with him about Lady Herbert at the San Giacintos' dinner table?"

"Yes," admitted Ghisleri, who saw that his worst fears were about to be realized.

"Are you going to fight?" asked Maddalena, in the same tone.

"Yes. We are going to fight."

"So you have already forgotten what you promised me this afternoon. You said you would do all a man could do to avoid a quarrel—for my sake. Six hours had not passed before you had broken your word. That is the sort of faith you keep with me."

Pietro Ghisleri began to think that his misfortunes would never end. For some time he sat in silence, staring before him. Should he tell her the whole story? Should he go over the abominable scene with Campodonico, and tell her all the atrocious insults he had patiently borne for Bianca Corleone's sake, until Maddalena's own name had seemed to set him free from his obligation to the dead woman? He reflected that it would sound extremely theatrical and perhaps improbable in her ears, for she distrusted him enough already. Besides, if she believed him, to tell her would only be to afford his own vanity a base satisfaction. This last view was perhaps a false one, but with his character it was not unnatural.

"I have kept my word," he said at last, "for I have borne all that a man can bear to avoid a quarrel."

"I am sorry you should be able to bear so little for me," answered Maddalena, her voice as hard as ever.

"I have done my best. I am only a man after all. If you had heard what passed you would probably now say that I am right."

"You always take shelter behind assertions of that kind. I know it is of no use to ask you to tell me the whole story, for if you were willing to tell it you would have told it to me already. No one can conceal fact as you can yet never be caught in a downright falsehood. Half an hour ago, when we were sitting in that other room, you knew just as well as you do now that you were to fight to-morrow, and you had not the slightest intention of telling me."

"Not the slightest. Men do not talk about such things. It is not in good taste, and not particularly honorable, in my opinion."

"Good taste and honor!" exclaimed the Contessa, scornfully. "You talk as though we were strangers! Indeed, I think we are coming to that as fast as we can."

"I trust not."

"The phrase, again! What should you say, after all? You must say something when I put the matter plainly. It would not be in good taste, if you did not contradict me when I tell you that you do not love me. All things considered, perhaps you do not even think it honorable. You are very considerate and I am immensely grateful. Perhaps you are thinking, too, that it would be more decent, and in better taste on my part, to let you go now that I have discovered the truth. I am almost inclined to think so. I have seen it long, and I have been foolish to doubt my senses."

"For Heaven's sake, do not be so bitter and unjust," said Ghisleri earnestly.

"I am neither. Do you know why I have clung to you? Shall I tell you? It may hurt you and I am bad enough to wish to hurt you to-night—to wish that you might suffer something of what I feel."

"I am ready," answered Pietro.

"Do you know why I have clung to you, I ask? I will tell you the truth. It was my last chance of respecting myself, my last hold on womanliness, on everything that a woman cares to be. And you have succeeded in taking that from me. You found me a good wife. You know what I am now—what you have made me. Remember that to-morrow morning, when you are risking your life for Lady Herbert Arden. Do you understand me? Have I hurt you?"

"Yes." Ghisleri bowed his head, and passed his hand over his forehead.

What she said was terribly, irrefutably true. The vision of true love, revived within the last few days, and decisive still, that very afternoon had vanished, and only the other, the vision of sin, remained, clear, sharp and cruelly well-defined. He made no attempt to deny what she said, even in his own heart, for it would not be denied.

"I cannot even ask you to forgive me that," he said at last in a low tone.

"No. You cannot even ask that—for you knew what you were doing—I scarcely did. Not that I excuse myself. I was willing to risk everything, and I did, blindly, for the sake of a real love. You see what I have got. You cannot love me, but you shall not forget me. Heaven is too just. And so, good-by!"

"I hope it may be good-by, indeed," said Ghisleri.

"Not that—no, not that!" exclaimed Maddalena. "I wish you no evil—no harm. I had a right to say what I have said. I shall never say it again—for there will be no need. Take me back, please."

She rose to go, and her finely chiselled face was as hard as steel. In silence they went back to the supper room, and a few moments later Ghisleri left her with Francesco Savelli and went home. On his table he found a note from his seconds, as had been arranged, naming the place and hour agreed upon for the duel, and stating that they would call for him in good time. He tossed it into the fire which still smouldered on the hearth, as he did with everything in the nature of notes and letters which came to him. He never kept a scrap of writing of any sort, except such as chanced to be connected with business matters and the administration of his small estate. He hesitated long as to whether he should write to Maddalena or not, sitting for nearly half an hour at his writing table with a pen in his fingers and a sheet of paper before him.

After all, what could he write? A justification of himself in the question of fighting with Campodonico? What difference could it make now? All had been said, and the end had come, as he had of late known that it must, though it had been abrupt and unexpected at the last minute. It was all the same now whether he should afterward be said to have fought for Laura or for Maddalena. Besides, in real truth, if it were known, he was fighting for neither. Gianforte's old hatred had suddenly flamed up again, and if he had spoken Maddalena's name it was only because he found that no other means could prevail upon the man he hated to break his solemn vow, and because he knew that no man would bear tamely an insult of that kind cast upon a woman he was bound in honor to defend. But all that had been only the result of circumstances. The quarrel was really the old one in which they had fought so desperately long ago. The dead Bianca's memory still lived, and had power to bring two brave men face to face in a death struggle.

Ghisleri rose from the table and stood before the photograph of the picture which had brought matters to the present pass. For the thousandth time he gazed at the wonderful likeness of her he had loved, perfect in all points, as chance had made it under the hand of a man who had never seen her.

"I made a promise to you once," he said, in a low voice, "and I have kept it as well as I could. I will make another, for your dear sake and memory. I will not again bring unhappiness upon any woman."

Sentimental and theatrical, the world would have said. But the man who could bear to be unjustly called liar and coward rather than break his oath was able to keep such a promise if he chose. And he did.

So far as he was humanly able, too, in the world to which he belonged, he kept the first one also; for, when they bent over him as he lay upon the wet grass a few hours later, the pistol he held was loaded still. The world said that he had been shot before he had time to fire, because he was trying to aim too carefully. But Gianforte Campodonico bared his head and bent it respectfully as they carried Pietro Ghisleri away.

"There goes the bravest man I ever knew," he said to his second.

CHAPTER XIV.

The report that Ghisleri had been killed by his old adversary in a quarrel about Laura Arden spread like wildfire through society. It was not until San Giacinto formally proclaimed that he had been to Ghisleri's lodgings, and that, although shot through the right lung, he was alive and might recover, that the world knew the truth.

It was of course perfectly evident that Laura was the cause of the difference. Even San Giacinto had no other explanation to suggest, when he was appealed to, and could only say that it seemed incredible that two men should fight with pistols at a dangerously short distance, because the one said that Lady Herbert was a jettatrice and the other denied it. If Campodonico had been less universally liked than he was, he would have become very unpopular in consequence of the duel; for, although few persons were intimate with Ghisleri, he also was a favorite with the world.

The Gerano faction was very angry with both men, though Adele was secretly delighted. It was a scandalous thing, they said, that a duel should be fought about a young widow, whose husband had not been buried much more than two months. Both should have known better. And then, Campodonico was a young married man, which made matters far worse. Duelling was an abominable sin, of course; but Ghisleri, at least, was alone in the world and could risk his soul and body without the danger of bringing unhappiness on others. Gianforte's case was different and far less pardonable.

But Casa Gerano and Casa Savelli belonged rather to the old-fashioned part of society, though Adele and her husband were undeniably in the gay set, and there were many who judged the two men more leniently. The world had certainly been saying for some time that Ghisleri went very often to see Lady Herbert, and was neglecting Maddalena dell' Armi. The cruel words the Contessa had overheard at the Embassy were but part of the current gossip, for otherwise mere strangers, like those who had spoken, could not have already learned to repeat them. If, then, Ghisleri was in love with Laura Arden, it was natural enough that he should resent the story of the evil eye. Meanwhile, poor man, no one could tell whether he could ever recover from his dangerous wound.

The Contessa Dell' Armi was one of the very first to know the truth. She had spent a miserable and sleepless night, and it was still very early in the morning when she went to Ghisleri's lodgings for news. She was very anxious, for she knew more than most people about the old story, and she guessed that Campodonico would do his best to hurt Pietro. But she had no idea that pistols were to be the weapons, and Ghisleri's reputation as a swordsman was very good. Short of an accident, she thought, nothing would be really dangerous to him. But then, accidents sometimes happened.

The answer came back, short and decisive. He was shot through the very middle of the right lung; he had not fired upon his adversary, and he lay in great danger, between life and death, in the care of a surgeon and a Sister of Charity, neither of whom left his side for a moment.

Maddalena did not hesitate. She dressed herself in an old black frock she found among her things, put on a thick veil, went out alone, and drove to Pietro's lodgings. Such rash things may done with impunity in Paris or London, but they rarely remain long concealed in a small city like Rome. He was still unconscious from weakness and loss of blood. His eyes were half closed and his face was transparently white. Maddalena stood still at the foot of the bed and looked at him, while the doctor and the nurse gazed at her in surprise. During what seemed an endless time to them she did not move. Then she beckoned to the surgeon, and led him away to the window.

"Will he live?" she asked, hardly able to pronounce the words.

"He may. There is some hope, for he is very strong. I cannot say more than that for the present."

For a few moments Maddalena was silent. She had never seen the doctor, and he evidently did not know her.

"My place should be here," she said at last. "Would an emotion be bad for him—if he were angry, perhaps?"

"Probably fatal," answered the surgeon with decision. "If he is likely to experience any emotion on seeing you, I beg you not to stay long. He may soon be fully conscious."

"He cannot know me now?" she asked anxiously.

"No. Not yet."

"Not if I went quite near to him—if I touched him?"

The doctor glanced back at the white face on the pillow.

"No," he answered. "But be quick."

Maddalena went swiftly to the bedside and, bending down, kissed Ghisleri's forehead, gazed at him for a moment, and then turned away. She slipped a little gold bracelet formed of simple links without ornament or distinctive mark from her wrist, and put it into the Sister's hand.

"If you think he is dying, give him this, and say I came and kissed him. If he is in no danger, sell it, and give the money to some poor person. Can I trust you, my sister?"

"Yes, madame," answered the French nun quietly as she dropped the trinket into her capacious pocket.

With one glance more at Ghisleri's face, the Contessa left the room. A quarter of an hour later she was at home again. The servants supposed that she had gone to an early mass, as she sometimes did, possibly to pray for the soul of Signor Ghisleri. The man who had gone for news of him had not failed to inform the whole household of Pietro's dangerous state, and as Pietro was a constant visitor and was generous with his five-franc notes, considerable anxiety was felt in the lower regions for his welfare and numerous prayers were offered for his recovery.

Maddalena sent to make inquiries several times in the course of the day, and toward evening was informed that there was more hope, but that if he got well at all it would be by a long convalescence. She herself saw no one, and no one ever knew what she suffered in those endless hours of solitude.

Laura Arden heard of the duel through her mother, who was very angry about it, as has been seen. Laura herself was greatly shocked, for at first almost every one thought that Ghisleri must die of his wound. Having been brought up in Rome, in the midst of Roman ideas, she had not the English aversion of duelling, nor, being an Anglican, had she a Catholic's horror of sudden death. She did not even yet really like Ghisleri. But she was horror-struck, though she could hardly have told why, at the thought that the strong man who had been with her when her husband died, and whom she talked with so often since, should be taken away without warning in the midst of his youth and strength for a word said in her defense. Of course the Princess told her all the details of the story as she had heard them, laying particular stress upon the fact that the duel had been fought for Laura. The seconds in the affair had gravely alleged a dispute about the painter Zichy as the true cause of the quarrel, but the world had found time to make up its mind on the previous evening, and was not to be deceived by such absurd tales.

"It is not my fault, mother, if they fought about me," said Laura. "But I am dreadfully distressed. I wish I could do anything."

"The best thing is to do nothing," answered the Princess, "for nothing can do any good. The harm is done, whether it has been in any way your fault or not. To think it should all have begun in that insane superstition about the evil eye."

"I never even knew that I was suspected of being a jettatrice. People must be mad to believe in such things. You are right, of course. What could any of us do except make inquiries? Poor man! I hope he will get over it."

"God grant he may live to be a better man," said the Princess, devoutly. She had never had a very high opinion of Ghisleri's moral worth, and late events had confirmed her in the estimate she had made. "One thing I must say, my dear," she continued, "if he recovers, as I pray he may, you must see less of him than hitherto. You cannot let people talk about you as they will talk, especially after this dreadful affair."

"I will be very careful," Laura answered. "Not that there is any danger. The poor man will be ill for weeks, at the best, and the summer will be almost here before he is out of the house. Then I shall go away, for I do not mean to keep Herbert here during the heat."

The Princess was quite used to hearing Laura speak of the little child in that way, and she had never once referred to her husband by name since his death. She meant that the one Herbert should take the place of the other, once and for always, to be cared for and loved, and thought of at every hour of the day. She had silently planned out her life during the weeks of her recovery, and she believed that nothing could prevent her from living it as she intended. Everything should be for little Herbert, from first to last. She looked at the baby face, in which she saw so plainly the father's likeness where others could see only a pair of brown eyes, plump cheeks and a mouth like a flower, and she promised herself that all the happiness she would have made for the one who had been taken should be the lot of the one given to her almost on the same day. Her future seemed anything but dark to her, though its greater light had gone out. The anguish, the agonizing anxiety, the first moment's joy, and at last the full pride of motherhood, had come between her and the past, deadening the terrible shock at first, and making the memory of it less keen and poignant afterwards, while not in any way dimming the bright recollection of the love that had united her to her husband. She could take pleasure now in looking forward to her boy's coming years, to the time when he would be at first a companion, then a friend, and then a protector of whom she would be proud when he stood among other men. She could think of his school days, and she could already feel the pain of parting from him and the joy of meeting him again, taller and stronger and braver at every turn. And far away in the hazy distance before her she could see a shadowy but lovely figure, yet unknown to-day—Herbert's wife that was to be, a perfect woman, and worthy of him in all ways. It might be also that somewhere there were great deeds for Herbert to do, fame for him to achieve, glory for him to win. All this was possible, but she thought little of it. Her ambition was to know him some day to be all that his father should have been in outward form and stature. More than that she neither hoped nor asked for, and perhaps it was enough. And so she dreamed on, while no one thought she was dreaming at all, for she was always active and busy with something that concerned the child, and her attention never wandered when it was needed.

Her mother watched her and was glad of it all. To her it seemed very merciful that Arden should have died when he did, fond as she herself had been of him. She had not believed that Laura could be permanently happy with such a sufferer, and she had never desired the marriage, though she had done nothing to oppose it when she saw how deeply her daughter loved the man she had chosen. She was very much relieved when she saw how Laura behaved in her sorrow, and realized that there was no morbid tendency in her to dwell over long on her grief. One thing, which has already been mentioned, alone showed that Laura felt very deeply—she never spoke of Arden, even to her mother. On this point there seemed to be a tacit understanding between her and Donald. The faithful old servant seemed to know instinctively what she wished done. When all was over, and while Laura was still far too ill to be consulted, he had taken all Arden's clothes and other little effects, even to his brushes and other dressing things, and had packed everything in his dead master's own boxes as though for a long journey. The boxes themselves he locked up in a small spare room, and laid the key in the drawer of Laura's writing table with a label on which was written the words, "His lordship's effects." Laura found it the first time she came to the drawing room, and was grateful to the old Scotchman for what he had done. But she could not bring herself to speak of it even to Donald, though he knew that she was pleased by the look she gave him.

Of course, her manner was greatly changed from what it had been. She never laughed now, and rarely ever smiled, except when she held the child in her arms. But there was nothing morbid nor brooding in her gravity. She had accepted her lot and was determined to make the best of it according to her light. In time she would grow more cheerful, and by and by she would be her old self again—more womanly, perhaps, and certainly more mature, but not materially altered in character or disposition. The short months which had sufficed for what had hitherto been the chief acts of her life had not been filled with violent or conflicting emotions, and it is emotion more than anything else which changes the natures of men and women for better or for worse. The love that had been born of mingled pity and sympathy of thought had risen quickly in the peaceful remote places of her heart, and had flowed smoothly through the sweet garden of her maiden soul, unruffled and undeviating, until it had suddenly disappeared into the abyss of eternity. It had left no wreck and ruin behind, no devastation and no poisonous, stagnant pools, as some loves do. The soil over which it had passed had been refreshed and made fertile by it, and would bear flowers and fruit hereafter as fragrant and as sweet as it could ever have borne; and at the last, in that one great moment of pain when she had stood at the brink and seen all she loved plunge out of sight forever in the darkness, she had heard in her ear the tender cry of a new young life calling to her to turn back and tend it, and love it, and show it the paths that lead to such happiness as the world holds for the pure in heart.

She was calm, therefore, and not, in the ordinary sense, broken by her sorrow—a fact which the world, in its omniscience, very soon discovered. It did not fail to say that she was well rid of her husband, and that she knew it, and was glad to be free, though she managed with considerable effort to keep up a sufficient outward semblance of mourning to satisfy the customs and fashions of polite society—just that much, and not a jot more.

But Adele Savelli said repeatedly that all this was not true, and that only a positively angelic nature like Laura's could bear such an awful bereavement so calmly. It was a strange thing, Adele added, that very good people should always seem so much better able to resign themselves to the decrees of Providence than their less perfect neighbors. Of course it could not be that they were colder and felt less than others, and consequently could not suffer so much. Besides, Laura must have loved Arden sincerely to marry him at all, since it appeared to be certain that the rich uncle who was to have left him so much money only existed in the imagination of the gossips, and had evidently been invented by them merely in order to make out that Laura had a secret reason for marrying that uncle's favorite nephew. But then, people would talk, of course, and all the relations of the family could do was to deny such calumnious reports consistently and at every turn.

Adele was looking very ill when the season came to an end. She had grown thin, and her eyes had a restless, hunted look in them which had never been there before. Her husband noticed that she was very much overcome when she heard the first report to the effect that Ghisleri was killed. She seemed particularly horrified at the statement that the original cause of the duel had been the reputation for possessing the evil eye which Laura Arden had so suddenly acquired, and which, as she herself had been the very first to say, was so utterly unfounded. It was evidently a very great relief to her to hear, later in the day, that Pietro was not yet dead, and might even have a chance of recovery.

No one could tell what Gianforte Campodonico thought of the matter. He shut himself up obstinately and awaited events. It is not probable that he felt any remorse for what he had done, and that he would have felt any if he had left Ghisleri dead on the field, instead of with a bare chance of life. He had taken the vengeance he had longed for and he was glad of it, but the impression he had of the man was not the same which he had been accustomed to for as many years. He, who generally reflected little, asked himself whether he could have found the courage to bear what Ghisleri had borne for the sake of the promise they had made together, and which he had been the first to break. He was a brave man, too, in his way, and it would not have been safe to predict that he would fail at any given point if put

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to the test. But he was conscious that, in the present case, Ghiseri had played the nobler part, and he was man enough to acknowledge the fact to himself, and to respect his adversary as he had not done before. He stayed at home and refused to be seen in the world or even at his club immediately after the duel, it was because he would not be thought willing to glory in his victory.

But before many days were gone by it became apparent, so far as the world could judge, that Pietro Ghiseri would not die of the dangerous wound he had received. It would have killed most men, the surgeon said, but Ghiseri was not like other people. He, the doctor, had never seen a stronger constitution, nor one so perfectly untainted by any hereditary evil or weakness. Such blood was rare now, especially in the old families, and such strength would have been rare in any age. He had no longer any hesitation in saying that the patient had a very fair prospect of recovery, and might possibly be as healthy as ever before the end of the summer.

The Sister of Charity went about with Maddalena's bracelet in her pocket, feeling very uncomfortable about it, since she had been quite sure from the first that there was something very sinful in the whole affair. But she was quite ready to fulfill her promise if Ghiseri showed signs of departing this life, which he did not, however, either when he first regained consciousness or later. So she, on her part, said nothing, and waited for the day when she might deliver up the trinket to the Lady Superior, to be sold for the poor, as Maddalena had directed. In that, at least, there could be no harm, and she was very thankful that she was not called upon to deliver the message to Ghiseri himself, for that she felt sure, would have been sinful, or something very like it.

The surgeon was surprised by something else in the case. As a general rule, when a man fights a desperate due in the very middle of the season, and especially such a man as he knew Ghiseri to be, and is severely hurt, he finds himself cut off from society in the midst of some chain of events in which the whole present interest of his life is engaged. He is consequently disturbed in mind, impatient of confinement, and feverishly anxious to get back to the world—a state of temper by no means conducive to convalescence. Ghiseri, on the contrary, seemed to have forgotten to care for anything. No preoccupation appeared to possess him; no desire to be back again in the tarong made him restless. He was perfectly calm and peaceful, always patient, and always resigned to whatever treatment seemed necessary. The sister wondered much that a man of such marvelous gentleness and resignation could have found it in him to commit mortal sin in fighting a due, and, perhaps, far down in her woman's heart she did not wonder at all at what Maddalena had done on that first morning. The surgeon said that Ghiseri's sweet temper had much to do with his rapid recovery.

It need not be supposed from this that his character had undergone any radical change, nor that he was turning, all at once, into the saint he was never intended to be. It was very simple. The events of the night preceding the due had brought his life to a crisis which, once past, had left little behind it to disturb him. First in his mind was the consciousness that his love for Maddalena dell' Armi was gone forever, and that she herself expected no return of it. That alone was enough to change his whole existence in the present and to the immediate future. Then, too, he felt that he had at least settled old scores with Campodonico and had in a measure expiated one, at cost, of his past misdeeds, almost at the cost of his life. Morally speaking, too, he had kept his oath to Bianca Contelone, for under the utmost provocation he had refused to fight in the old quarrel, and even when driven to bay and forced upon new ground by Campodonico's implacable hatred he had stood up to be killed without so much as firing at Bianca's brother. There was a deep and real satisfaction in that, and he was perhaps too ill as yet to torture himself by stigmatizing it as a bit of vanity. The world might think what it pleased. Maddalena might misjudge his motives, and Gianforte might triumph in his victory—it all made no difference to him. He was conscious that to the best of his ability he had acted according to the dictates of true honor, as he understood it; and at night he closed his eyes and fell peacefully asleep, and in the morning he opened them quietly again upon the little world of his invalid's surroundings.

He was not happy, however. What he felt, and what perhaps saved his life, was a momentary absence of responsibility, an absolute certainty that nothing more could be required of him, because, in the events in which he had played a part, that part had been acted out to the very end. He even went so far as to believe that, if he had died, it would not have made any difference to any one, except that his death might possibly have been added satisfaction to Campodonico. He would have left no sorrowing heart behind to mourn him, nor any gap in any circle which another man could not fill up. Herbert Arden, the only friend who would have really regretted him, was already dead, and there was no one else who stood to him in any relation of acquaintance at all so close as to be called friendship. All this contributed materially to his peace of mind, though in one respect he was mistaken. There was one person who loved him still, for himself, though she knew well enough that his love for her was dead.

And it was of her, though he was mistaken about her, that he thought the most during the long hours when he lay there quietly watching the sunbeams stealing across the room when it was fine, or listening to the rain drops pattering against the windows when the weather was stormy. In her was centered the great present regret of his life, and for her sake he felt the most sincere remorse. He asked himself, as she had asked him, what was to become of her, now that he had left her. The fact that she had been really the one to speak the word and cause the first break did not change the truth in the least. It had been his fault from the first to the last. He had not broken her heart, perhaps, because hearts are not nowadays easily broken, if indeed, they ever really were; he had ruined existence wantonly, uselessly, on the plea of a love neither pure nor lasting, and he fully realized what he had done. What chance had she ever against him—she, young, inexperienced, trusting, wretchedly unhappy with a husband who had despised and trodden out the simple, girlish love she had offered—what chance had she against Pietro Ghiseri, the hardened, cool-headed man of the world, whose only weakness was that he sometimes believed himself sincere, as he had with her? He was not happy as he thought of it all. There had been little manliness in what he had done, and not much of the honor which he called his last shred of morality. And yet, in the world in which he had his being, few men would blame him, and none, perhaps, venture to condemn him. But that consideration did not cross his mind. He was willing to bear both condemnation and blame, and he heaped both upon himself in a plentiful measure.

Nevertheless, he was conscious of being surprised at the calmness of his own repentance, as he called it rather contemptuously, and he wished himself, as usual, quite different from what he was. And yet he had not forgotten the semi-theatrical resolution to change his life, which he had made on the night before the due, still less had he any intention of breaking it. He had always laughed at men and women who made sudden and important resolutions under the influence of emotion, and, on the whole, he had never seen any reason for looking upon such gratuitous promises as valid, unless there had been witnesses to them, and human vanity afterward came into play. But now, in his own case, he meant to try the experiment. It made no difference whether he were vain about it or not, if he succeeded, nor, if he failed, whether he scorned his own weakness a little more than before. No one would ever know, and since by Laura Arden's rigid standard of right and wrong he had to be gained, he longed distinctly to be right, he would be in a measure following her advice in regard to life in general. Deeper down in his nature, too, there lay another thought which he would not now evade, lest he should himself condemn it as sentimental. That secret promise had been honestly intended, and had been addressed to the memory of one who, though long dead, still had a stronger influence over him than anyone now living. He hardly dared to acknowledge the truth of this and the real meaning of what he had done, yet, if he failed hereafter, he should have to accuse himself of faithlessness toward the one woman to whom he had been really true, and whom, if she had lived, he would have loved to the end, in spite of obstacles, in spite of mankind, in spite, he added, defiantly, of heaven itself. All this he tried to keep out of sight, while firmly resolving, in his own cynical way, to try the experiment of goodness for once, and to do no more harm in the world if he could help it.

The thought of Laura Arden, too, in his long convalescence, and her image was always pleasant to his inner vision, as the impression she had produced on him was something to recall. There were times when her holy eyes seemed to gaze on him out of the darker corners of the room, and he tried often to bring back her whole presence. The pleasure such useless feats of imagination gave him was artistic if it was anything, because he admired her beauty and had always delighted in it. He tried to fancy what she was doing on certain days when he thought more of her than usual, and to follow her life a little always trying in a vague way to fathom the secret of the character that was so wonderful in his estimation. And always, when he had been thinking of her, he came back to the contemplation of his own immediate interests with a renewed calm and with a peaceful sense that there might yet be better days in store for him—possibly days in which he should himself be better than he had been heretofore.

How the world would have jeered, could it have suspected that Pietro Ghiseri was thinking almost seriously of such a very commonplace subject as moral goodness, as he lay on his bed, day after day, in the quiet of his room. How gladly would Adelo Savelli have changed places with the man who, as she thought, for the sake of a bit of gossip she had invented out of spite, had nearly lost his life!

TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

MANITOU NOTES.

Postmaster Grafton's successor has not yet been appointed.

The Norris House is now open with Mr. T. E. Fullerton in charge.

Mr. E. H. Pollock has returned from Kinsley, Kan., to spend the summer.

The Postal Telegraph company has opened an office in Cook's drug store.

The proprietors of the Grand Caverns are contemplating putting in electric lights.

Major Hulbert and family have gone to California on a visit of four or five weeks.

The school population of Manitou has increased from 290 last year to 372 this year.

The Pike's Peak Cog road now have four engines to take tourists and others skyward.

Captain W. H. Rogers will represent the G. A. R. at Pueblo on the 15th, 16th and 17th of May.

The Barker is entertaining some distinguished guests in the way of railroad magnates.

Chancellor McDowell of Denver, will preach to the Methodists this evening at the St. Elmo hotel.

The Ladies Whist club had its last meeting Friday afternoon. Mrs. W. S. Boynton was the winner.

Mr. Will Cunningham has accepted the position of head clerk at the Sunny Side for the summer.

The Sunny Side opened on the first of May this year. Last year it did not open until the first of June.

The California travel to Manitou will be unusually heavy this summer on account of the World's Fair.

Miss Grace Eumer who spent the winter in Manitou, has had two hemorrhages since returning to Illinois.

The Continental Hotel of last year is now the Graham House. Under the new management it is a decided success.

The members of the Masonic fraternity have been invited to attend services at the Episcopal church next Sunday evening.

Miss Fitzgerald and Miss Farrier of public schools will attend the State Normal at Greeley during the summer for special work.

The Manitou Mineral Water company has a force of sixty men employed and yet it is impossible to fill the orders as fast as they come in.

The Public schools will give an entertainment on Tuesday evening, May 16, consisting of Physical Culture exercises, singing, etc.

The Manitou Journal is planning to get out a special edition of 25,000 copies. Many cuts will appear which have never been used before.

The next Raymond excursion will arrive on the 13th. It will consist of a party of 200 persons. They will stop at the Barker and the Cliff.

The Cook Medicine company is doing an exceptionally large business for a new company. The Syrup of Bananas is favorably received wherever introduced, while nothing better than Cook's Perfection Cream has ever been put on the market.

The first graduating exercises of the Manitou High school will be held on Friday evening, May 19. Miss Birdie Thornton has the distinction of being the first graduate. Dr. Snyder, President of the State Normal, will be present on this occasion and deliver an address.

All the Manitou teachers have been retained for next year except Miss Chamberlin, who has accepted a position as training teacher in the Kansas State Normal. Salaries have been advanced. Principal W. C. Grafton receives $1,300. Principal Clark of the High school $1050 and each of the grade teachers $83⅓ per month.

District Court.

The spring term of the District Court convenes next Monday. A grand jury has been summoned for that day, and is as follows: M. F. Warren, D. W. Walsh, C. N. Tuckerman, R. T. Watson, Colorado Springs; C. B. Glasser, Manitou; F. E. Dow, C. P. Essick, Colorado Springs; Frank Castello, Florissant; Louis A. Barnett, Sunview; John Anderson, Monument; R. W. Anderson, R. E. Osburn, Colorado Springs.

E. A. Sumner, chief engineer of the Florence, Cripple Creek and State Line railroad, with Orman & Crook, contractors, is inspecting the proposed route of that line.

Beginning to-day the Colorado Midland through train for the West will leave at 10:00 a. m. instead of 11:25, and returning from the West will arrive at 8:55 p. m. The Cripple Creek accommodation train leaves at 8:00 a. m. and returning arrives at 4:00 p. m.

THE Y. M. C. A.

Hon. John Wanamaker's Address at the Annual Meeting.

VERY INTERESTING EXERCISES.

A Large Audience Greeted the Speaker—Other Local News—Mr. Lloyd's Annual Report—Other Local Doings.

The anniversary meeting of the Young Men's Christian association of Colorado Springs was duly celebrated last evening at the opera house, the annual address being delivered by Hon. John Wanamaker. It was one of the most interesting occasions in the history of the city and a momentous occasion in the history of the young association. By 8 o'clock the opera house was packed with people, every seat being occupied from pit to dome with ladies and gentlemen. Mrs. Wanamaker, with Mrs. T. F. Secomb ridge and a party of friends, occupied the lower boxes on the north side, and Postmaster Ferguson and his entire force of men were present in a body to do honor to the ex-Postmaster General.

At 8 o'clock Mr. Wanamaker, accompanied by Rev. T. Russell Miller of Philadelphia, and others who were to occupy places on the stage took their seats and were greeted with applause. On the stage were seated the Reverends Gregg, Montague, Taylor, Bell, Carrington, Warner and other of the ministers of the city, also General Secretary Lloyd, Colonel De La Vergne, Mr. Buckman, Mr. Lunt and other officers of the Y. M. C. A.

Rev. E. H. Bell, pastor of the Church of the Strangers, presided as chairman of the meeting. The Crescent Double quartet first sang, "What Beams so Bright," in a pleasing manner. Rev. Richard Montague briefly offered the invocation. Then the audience arose and sang the hymn, "Come, Thou Almighty King," Mrs. Whitney presiding at the piano.

Rev. Livingston L. Taylor read the Scriptures from the First Psalm. Rev. H. E. Warner offered a short but earnest prayer in which he thanked the giver of all good things for many blessings which we enjoy, especially for the good work of the Y. M. C. A. He asked for special blessings upon it and its workers and for greater victories.

Mr. W. H. R. Stone next sang a solo, "Sleep On," by Maiter, and was liberally applauded for his efforts.

General Secretary W. A. Lloyd read his annual report. The report made a good showing for the Association and is of considerable interest. It will be printed in full hereafter. Mr. M. D. Fine, Treasurer, followed with his annual report. This shows that during the year $3,762.08 have been received from the various sources and has been expended. There is an indebtedness of about $98.50 at present.

Rev. T. Russell Miller of Philadelphia was next on the programme for an address, but Mr. Bell announced that the gentleman had taken cold and was very hoarse and would have to be excused.

After another song by the quartette Mr. Bell introduced Mr. Wanamaker in a few pleasant words. He said some men need an introduction, some do not. He was about to introduce a gentleman who was an old friend to every one present, as his representatives had been calling on each of us twice a day for the past four years.

Mr. Wanamaker after acknowledging the introduction said that next to being here to visit his old friend, nothing could give him greater pleasure than to come on this anniversary occasion. On the last occasion that he spoke in this city he remembered that his speech was so heavy it broke down the rostrum platform. However, religious and political platforms were not always intended to stand. He said that he was glad to see the work of the Y. M. C. A. so prosperous in the West. However, this is no longer the West, the lines lie far beyond. The people here have joined hands with the older cities in every line of development, especially in this Christian work, and he was glad that this city's reputation was of the best.

MR. WANAMAKER'S ADDRESS.

"I am glad, said he, to speak to you to-night upon the subject of Young Men's Christian associations because I believe that way down among the stones that lie at the foundation of the prosperity of your State one of the strongest of them all is this association whose one interesting thought and care is in behalf of what is the chief asset of our country, its young men.

"I have just come from our sister Republic of Mexico with its population of twelve millions, eight-tenths of whom are ignorant and wretchedly poor. What a delight to pass through this country of sixty-five millions of people, with the conditions exactly reversed, with eight-tenths of them educated or at least intelligent and well to do. It is because we have learned that the secret is the education of the people not along one line, nor in making one school or one church but with that broad Catholic and hopeful spirit opening wide arms for every thought that is helpful or ennobling. The speaker quoted several illustrations to show how necessary education was to make a people great. "It is not possible so to call and so to control a people by any force or any religion so that we shall have the best form of society in any city or country—it must be done by education.

"Of course in this country there is a great difference of opinion on many subjects. We are not in accord upon the subject of the tariff. It is very possible that we are not in exact agreement upon the subject of silver. (Applause.) Nevertheless I believe that in this country there has been a too free coinage of imitation silver men. They are made of German silver and other kinds not of the pure mesa.

"I came to-day through one of your wonderful canyons, where it seemed as if on the cathedral walls God had written his autograph. As soon as we came out, with our thoughts lifted from earth to the sublime things of nature, we found a young man standing guard over other young men and soon we were in sight of the State penitentiary. If you and I were to stand at the gates and watch the procession of men that have passed through, for various crimes—and what is true of your State is true of all others—we would find that a large percentage of these men were not gray headed, but young men who for some reason or other have taken up the wrong lines of life and are only held by walls and stones and loaded guns from committing great crimes. Now, can it be possible that this coarse and crude course is the only one by which we are to govern our young men? How glad I am to stand before you to-night and submit to you the proposition that there is a better way. It is not needful that I present it to you because many of you have in the living proof of it in your own city for several years. The Church of the Living God is not man's creation, but the result of the vision of Jesus Christ to earth is the plan of God to help men in this sinful world to walk in the path of a better life.

"On the same canon of which I spoke is the swinging bridge held by arms above, and it brought to my mind the thought that there is let down from the sky a bridge over which men shall pass through chasms and between rocks to a place of safety and of hope.

"The mission of the church is not alone to preach the doctrine but to exemplify the life. I venture the statement to-night that though there have been many changes in philosophy and science there has been nothing discovered that is so comprehensive and so helpful as the word of God. Continuing, the speaker said: "Like the form of the church which is illustrated by the Christian young men who keep open house every day in the week, where there is a secretary who though he cannot preach a sermon has a warm heart for some stranger who knows not a man in town. I say, Why cannot the Church do this work? Why cannot we be like them? The Young Men's Christian Association is the life that the ministers have been preaching about. Are there not some of us who realize that no one can care and hold a young man like another young man? Is it not the work of the Y. M. C. A. to carry the sphere of practical helpfulness into the world? As the United States government is composed of many branches, so the Y. M. C. A. is one of the branches of the church. How difficult it is to do its work. To be sure it may be open to criticism. We heard to-night the report of your secretary and of your financial officer. I am amazed to find that 1700 young men that were strangers have been under the influences of this Y. M. C. A. in a year. I heard what I know to be true concerning the work of your association from the best men of your city, and as I saw the secretary standing here to-night I remembered when I was the secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Philadelphia.

Mr. Wanamaker then detailed some of the incidents which happened during his secretaryship, as illustrating the good that was accomplished by these associations. He told of the large Y. M. C. A. in Philadelphia, which was now worth $750,000, and of the various departments of which it was composed. He then held an imaginary conversation over the telephone with various prominent men in eastern States telling them that the people of Colorado Springs on this anniversary occasion would like to have their opinion of Y. M. C. A. work. Among these were William E. Dodge of New York, who had been a contributor to the work for forty years; Mr. Dessup, the banker, who expressed the greatest confidence in it; Cornelius Vanderbilt and Chauncey Depew, who, recognizing the value of the Associations, had built and completely equipped a building for the railroad branch. He named other prominent men in this country and abroad who were active workers.

Continuing, Mr. Wanamaker said: "The Y. M. C. A. has always staggered under its finances, and I am greatly surprised at the work you have done here for $3,700. At Leland Stanford's farm in California, which I visited the other day, I was shown a horse for which he refused $100,000, and here you have had 1700 men richly blessed for $3,700. You are in a peculiar situation here. The people come from the East with one lung, and return with two. I like the city very much better than I used to because it seems so near to Philadelphia. Wait till it becomes known that in two nights and days people can come here from the East, and you will have many of them, who will not all stay, but many of them will. And when it becomes known that you have a beautiful city, good churches and an active Y. M. C. A., the mothers will let their boys to remain here instead of going back. Now $1000 of that $3,700 was wasted for rent. You ought to have a building of your own, and someone here ought to give it to you. I have seen some stables in Colorado Springs which would make good Y. M. C. A. rooms. Then you have spent $2,300 for salaries. You could not get a clerk so conduct your business for such a sum as this, and if this is not going to be conducted as a business institution, let it go entirely."

Continuing Mr. Wanamaker alluded to the growth of the great West and the necessity for having bright, clean young men to help in building up. "Why should we not trust the young men and give them means to push forward the work? They give so in their love, time and little experience. Their capital is the consecration of their time, and we who are older should give them counsel and encouragement."

In conclusion Mr. Wanamaker said: "I speak for the young men to-night to the business men. I submit the question with confidence that you are going to do right and do well for your own sake and for your city's sake, and that you Christian men for the sake of the God that you honor will show your colors; that you will stand by the church and the branch of it represented by the Young Men's Christian association.

Mr. Wanamaker's address was greeted with applause and immediately thereafter an incident not down on the programme occurred. Mr. E. G. Lunt stepped forward and on behalf of the letter carriers and postal clerks presented Mr. Wanamaker with a handsome bouquet. He said that the carriers were glad to present this slight token of their thanks for the new and enlarged quarters which they now have, and for the interest and appreciation displayed by the Postmaster-General in their work. Mr. Lunt also expressed the thanks of the citizens of the city for the present commodious postoffice, the improved service and the general excellence of the staff of employes as well as the Postmaster. Mr. Wanamaker responded in a few well-chosen words speaking about the work of the postal clerks, of their faithfulness, and especially of the arduous and painstaking work of the railway mail clerks. This city, he said, was entitled to have its needs attended to just as much as any larger city. He was glad they were pleased and gratified at the marks of appreciation shown him.

Rev. Mr. Bell then made a few remarks, calling attention to the statement of finances which appeared on the programme and to the necessary amount to be raised for the work of next year. He urged all to contribute liberally of their means to enable the work to go steadily forward.

After the singing of a hymn, Rev. Dr. Gregg offered prayer and pronounced the benediction.

MR. LLOYD'S REPORT.

Some Things the Y. M. C. A. Has Done in the Last Year.

The following is the report of the Young Men's Christian Association of Colorado Springs, as read by the general secretary, Mr. W. A. Lloyd, Wednesday evening:

It has been the purpose of the Young Men's Christian association during the past year through the columns of the daily press of the city and otherwise, to keep the citizens of this city thoroughly posted, so far as possible, with the affairs of this organization. The persistency with which this purpose has been carried out, leaves but little that is new to be told in the summing up of the year except some of the grand totals. It has truly been said that "volunteer service rather than employed service shows the strength of an organization, and the fact that over two hundred men have taken some part in this work during the past year, either as directors and officers, as committeemen, as speakers, lecturers, musicians, entertainers, etc., etc., in short in every way that men can help one another, proves that the institution is not an exclusive and selfish one.

We have tried to impress young men with the fact that our rooms are not intended for a loafing place, or a rendezvous for young men noted for their goody goodyism and morbid piety, but a place where every feature demands action and is stimulating and elevating. Over ninety men, and the vast majority of them young men, have been daily visitors at the rooms through the entire year, making liberal use of the ten daily and thirty weekly papers and the fourteen well selected magazines, which together with a small library is at their disposal six days in the week and thirteen hours a day and on Sunday three hours. This in itself means much to the young men of our city. During the winter, several well known business and professional men have delivered a series of practical and educational talks to young men. The attendance has been over 500. Considerable attention has been given to physical education and six regular classes have been maintained in the gymnasium until very recently. A number of the business and professional men have availed themselves of the business men's class, and many testimonials have been given of the benefit derived. Quite a number of physical examinations have been made and special exercises prescribed. The distinctively religious work of the association takes a large place, and during the year has been very encouraging, an average of eighty-nine young men being present at the men's rally Sunday afternoons during the year, while twenty has been the average attendance at the two Bible classes held each week.

While the apparent results have not been as great as we could wish we have the assurance that the services have been helpful to many by stimulating them to better lives, nobler, purer living, and more unselfish service for their fellowmen. Seventeen hundred strangers have received a cordial welcome at the rooms, many of them were assisted in finding desirable boarding places, some were assisted in securing employment, others were aided in one way and another.

We have tried to aid young men along social lines. How we have succeeded may be inferred from the statement that nearly 1500 attended the five receptions given them. A reception committee of thirty or more young men, one or more of whom are at the rooms every evening of the week, do what they can to make their surroundings social and homelike.

In short in every way possible we have tried to minister to the spiritual, intellectual, social and physical needs of young men, and we cannot better define the purpose and position of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city than by quoting a portion of an address given recently by a prominent association worker. He says: "We maintain that the institution is not first evangelistic, but preventive, and a work of preoccupation. It would take a young man before he falls and by the most healthful environment, turn the current of his thought to the noblest things of life. It would make of him a square man, physically, socially, intellectually and spiritually. Teach him the importance of balance and equipoise in the great concerns of life. It cannot tolerate goody goodyism nor sanction whining hypocrisy. It would call the attention of the world to the fact that the ideal Christian young man is no longer the pale, languid, sleepy-eyed, slow-tongued, long-haired, sanctimonious person of ancient literature, all soul and no body, but is made of real blood, muscle and brains, that he cuts a large figure in athletics, excels in business ability and leads in literary pursuits, in short, follows the Bible injunction and does with his might what his hands find to do. Nor does the association usurp the place or assume to undertake the work of the church. The association simply claims that there is a specific field of young men, so vast in its extent, so peculiar in its character, so invaluable in its resources, so ready to escape the customary effort of the church, that there ought to be some specific agency organized to reach the field" and it is here to do it.

There remains little more to be said in this report, the officers, directors and members of this association feel deeply grateful to the many who have given so liberally of their time and means for the maintenance of this work, and it may be a source of encouragement to you as it certainly is to the officers of the association, to know, that during the past year the work has increased along every line from 33 to 60 per cent. Again we thank you for the part you have taken in this grand work, we are planning for large things this coming year, and we respect your prayers, your hearty co-operation, and financial support.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

MR. BUCKMAN TALKS.

The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce Predicts a Good Season.

Mr. George E. Buckman, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, returned to the city yesterday. He has been absent in New York for seven weeks, acting it may be said as "General Eastern Agent" for the town. He was interviewed in the press and said many things for Colorado Springs; saw various tourist and railroad agents to impress upon them the wonderful beauties of Colorado Springs; talked Cripple Creek to the substantial men of New York, and in various other ways managed to keep the Pike's Peak region before the Eastern people with whom he came in contact.

In conversation with a GAZETTE man yesterday Mr. Buckman said: "I was very agreeably surprised at the outlook for tourist business. In talking with the railroad men of New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, with those who organize the "tours" and with people over the country generally, I am convinced that a great many people are coming to Colorado this summer. Raymond & Whitcomb have already organized twelve excursions during the World's Fair period, which will come to Colorado, spending three days in the Pike's Peak region and three at Glenwood. Cook's agents told me that they thought many foreigners would extend their World's Fair trip to Colorado.

"I was glad of the opportunity of personally meeting all these people and saying a good word for Colorado. It also gave me an opportunity of arranging with them for the distribution of a large amount of advertising matter in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. The roads interested in western business at Chicago will have a joint bureau of information at the World's Fair which will be their headquarters for soliciting western business. I have arranged for advertising matter to be distributed there also.

"We will print this season a sixteen-page book descriptive of Colorado Springs."

"Colorado Springs will be advertised this summer by a sixteen-page book, chiefly of illustrations but with the necessary printed matter. These books will be distributed at all the places above mentioned, and will advertise the town very thoroughly. The large book, "Colorado Springs and its Famous Scenic Environ," now in its second edition, will appear very soon considerably improved with new illustrations and so on. Five thousand copies have been ordered, 4000 in paper covers and 1000 in full cloth. I have arranged for the sale of these books in New York and Chicago.

CITY COUNCIL.

An Adjourned Meeting to Consider the Water Bonds.

At the adjourned meeting of the City Council last night all members of the Council were present, except Aldermen Hoyt and Gillingham.

The Mayor stated the object of the meeting to be the further consideration of the issuing of new water bonds and the refunding of the old bonds.

Alderman Dunbar moved that the rate of interest on the refunded bonds be placed at 4 per cent, and on the proposed new bonds at 5 per cent.

After some discussion it was voted to place the rate of interest on the refunded bonds at 4 per cent.

Later the rate for the water bonds was fixed at 5 per cent. It took some time to settle the questions, as it was generally conceded that it was not a good thing to put the rate so low that the bonds would not sell as par while of course it was not desirable to pay more interest than necessary.

The ordinances covering the bonds were introduced and went over under the rules.

An informal vote was adopted that the ordinances shall be adopted. This was done that the advertising for bidders may be started.

On motion of Alderman Dunbar, May 29 was fixed as the day for selling the bonds. The Clerk was instructed to advertise for bids.

The Clerk was instructed to advertise for bids for the pipe called for in the City Engineer's report.

Alderman Leech said the Telephone company desires to put poles on Pike's Peak avenue, as there is no alley running east in which to place them. He moved that the company be allowed to place them on the avenue and that the poles be made forty-five feet high. This was adopted.

Upon motion of Alderman Finegan it was decided that the Telephone company must have in writing the consent of property owners in front of whose property poles are placed.

The council then adjorned.

While one of the cog road engines was being transferred from the Midland track at Manitou recently at the Iron Springs station of the cog line, the ground caved and came near turning the engine down an embankment. It was necessary to sustain it by a cable, which was stretched across the Midland track, and the morning train for the west was delayed an hour and a half.

Rev. Livingston L. Taylor will deliver a Memorial day sermon to the veterans of the Grand Army on Sunday, May 28, at the Presbyterian Church.

The county commissioners have set the 8th, 15th and 22nd of this month as the days when voters who failed to vote can appear and have their names reinstated on the books.

Pease & Barber, yesterday, let a contract for additions and alterations to the residence of T. W. Miller on North Nevada avenue, for $2,500.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE® NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

WORK OF CHURCH.

The Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Congregational Churches.

GOOD REPORTS AND ADDRESSES.

Other Local News—A Baptist Children's Entertainment—A Frolic of the Holidays—Matters of Interest in the Courts.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Arkansas Valley association of Congregational churches was auspiciously opened at the Congregational church in Manitou yesterday afternoon. There was a good attendance from Colorado Springs and outside cities. Rev. W. G. Mann was made moderator and E. M. Lyman scribe.

Reverends J. D. Ormes, A. O. Downs and Upson were appointed committee on credentials.

Reports from various churches were then heard. Colorado Springs first church was reported in good condition and the Y. P. S. C. E. doing an especially valuable work. The second church reported a better attendance than formerly, finances in good condition and outlook generally hopeful. Manitou noted an improvement in church building and good condition otherwise.

Revs. C. N. Sanders, J. B. Williams and E. M. Lyman were named as honorary members. Various committees were appointed. Superintendent Saunders gave an interesting report upon Home Missions, and Mrs. Fitch read a report from Superintendent Fitch upon Sunday School work.

The evening session was devoted to a symposium upon "The Church and the Moral Problems of the Town." President W. F. Slocum of Colorado College was the first speaker and in his excellent address covered the subject very fully. He spoke of four vicious evils which were abroad in every large town and with which the Church had to deal, viz: the saloon, gambling house, brothel and a certain form of ignorance. There were two ways in which to meet these, by the ballot and through the courts. Of these latter he said one of two things is true, either they are false or else they have a divine purpose. We can use them and the Church must use them. He laid stress upon the fact that many men failed to vote and thereby allowed the lower and less educated classes to control the affairs of the country. He thought a man should be punished for refusing to vote. Every man owes it to himself and to the State to do what he can to suppress the evils mentioned.

The speaker then by an interesting anecdote illustrated the difference between faith and belief, in the story of two men in the war of 1812. One supposed the enemy had landed, but the other shouldered his musket and went down to meet them. The thing for every man to do was to shoulder his musket and go forth to meet these enemies of society.

Rev. F. E. Peabody in a very effective way told of some practical work which was being done in Trinidad. The town had a great many saloons. School children were obliged to pass by them and they were a menace to good citizenship. So the churches had banded together against a common foe. They had committees in each church, the people were aroused and educated. There was a good organization formed and the saloons were being controlled as never before. The speaker weighed heavily against the indifference so common in many communities. In Trinidad statements of facts were presented and they were the strongest kind of argument. It was the evil as a whole and not individuals that was arraigned. Indifference, laziness and self interest were great difficulties in the way of suppressing these evils.

The last speaker was Rev. Mr. Allen of London, who gave an interesting talk upon his work in the slums of that great city. He told of his workingmen's clubs, of the good they were doing. His idea was to get all converts to work. Personal work among the poor was essential. He believed in a religion not among the stars, but upon earth every day in the week. He had little sympathy for aristocratic church-goers who sent the footman around to do missionary work.

The business and professional men are showing their appreciation of the work the Young Men's Christian Association of this city is doing in a very practical way, over $1,200 having been subscribed already for its support for the year. The finance committee are calling on the people of the city as fast as they can and they hope to be able to see every one that may be interested. But it is suggested that should anyone be overlooked who wishes to give to this work they can send in their checks at any time to the secretary of the Association, who will gladly acknowledge the same.

Ayer's Hair Vigor restores natural color to the hair, by stimulating a healthy action of the scalp. This preparation also produces a vigorous growth of the hair, and gives it a beautiful lustre and youthful appearance. Recommended by physicians, clergymen and scientists.

Monday found a decided change in the rate war in the State. The Midland Santa Fe announced a rate of 25 cents to Aspen, Glenwood, Leadville, Denver and Pueblo. In consequence the trains were crowded. The Nellie Bly yesterday afternoon to Denver was run in two sections of seven coaches each, and were crowded with people. They were hanging on the steps like a Sunday electric car to Manitou. The Rio Grande raised its rate to $5 to Aspen, Leadville and Glenwood for the round trip. This assures travelers that they can return home from the west without having the fare suddenly increased. The merchants are complaining loudly regarding the cutting, as it is seriously interfering with business.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wanamaker were so much pleased with Colorado Springs that they have announced their intention of returning shortly for a stay of two or three months, perhaps next summer. They thought The Antlers the best hotel they had found in their western travels. Mr. Wanamaker's car Friday morning was taken to Denver by the Rock Island road, as a courtesy to Mr. J. F. Seiberling, so that the party was permitted to enjoy another day here. Otherwise they would have gone Thursday evening, according to the first arrangement.

Insomnia is fearfully on the increase. The rush and excitement of modern life so tax the nervous system that multitudes of people are deprived of good and sufficient sleep, with ruinous consequences to the nerves. Remember, Ayer's Sarsaparilla makes the weak strong.

The Supreme court yesterday reversed the decision of the El Paso County court, Severy, J., in the case of H. K. Miller appellant, vs. The City of Colorado Springs, appellee. The case was brought about under the druggists liquor license law. Miller Bros. sold on Sunday on physician's prescription a quart of liquor. Justice Kinsley in police court decided that they had not transgressed the law. The city took an appeal to the County court on the ground that the law prescribed that "the druggist may sell less than one quart on prescription" and that he should have done so in this instance. Judge Severy decided for the city and the Supreme court now reverses his decision.

Colorado Springs numbers twenty-five or thirty Chinamen among her inhabitants, but so far none of them have registered under the Geary law. Charlie Chan has the matter in charge for his fellow countrymen, and he says he expects to know what action will be taken by the 15th of this month.

The Gazette will issue its third edition of "Around Pike's Peak" by June 1. It will be the largest and handsomest edition of the book yet issued and will contain about ten new pictures of Pike's Peak scenery. The price will remain $1 as formerly and orders should be sent in immediately as the edition will be limited.

Mr. H. C. Hall of the law firm of Hall & Preston, has been appointed the local attorney for this city of the D. and R. G. railroad. Mr. Hall yesterday received intelligence to the effect that Clyde Shropshire of Georgia, who was connected with his office in Paris, has been appointed by President Cleveland to be vice consul general to Paris.

The school board has received the resignations of Miss Simmons and Miss Mills, both teachers at the Lincoln school, to take effect at the end of the present school year. The resignations have been accepted with great reluctance as these teachers have the highest standing. Their places have not yet been filled.

J. J. Hagerman and T. E. Bosall of this city, and C. A. Otis and R. J. Bates of New York, have incorporated The Pecos company at Trenton, N. J., to equip railways, telegraph, telephone, electric, gas and water lines in New Mexico and Texas. The main office will be at Colorado Springs.

On Sunday, May 7, the Denver and Rio Grande make important changes in their train time card, adding another train to the service between Denver and Aspen, to accommodate the increasing traffic. This makes six passenger trains passing here daily.

The experts at work on the city books have not yet concluded their labors. They are now at work opening up a new set of books to be kept on the new and approved plan, and will conclude their work this week.

The Christian Union of May 6 has an excellent article by Rev. Edward S. Parsons regarding Colorado College. It is illustrated with a view of Palmer and Montgomery halls and a cut of President Slocum.

The Finance committee of the City Council are now engaged in sending out notices to a score of banking houses, informing them of the water bonds which the city has for sale. They expect a ready response.

Manager Nye has arranged with Primrose and West's minstrels to give a family matinee next Saturday afternoon. This will be the first minstrel matinee given in this city for a number of years.

If the care of the hair were made a part of a lady's education, we should not see so many gray heads, and the use of Hall's Hair Renewer would be unnecessary.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

See those Quadruple Silver Tea Sets at Ashby's, cheaper than glass. A special drive—cannot be duplicated. Pay $5 on one and secure it.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

JAMES B. SEVERY,
LAWYER.

No. 16 North Nevada Avenue.
Special attention given to Probate business.

The Elite Light Pleasure Vehicles

Challenge the World

For Lightness, Durability, Convenience, and Style. Made in all styles. Send for Catalogue. We carry other vehicles, both new and second hand.

EMENS & SMITH CARRIAGE CO.,
1411 Fifteenth Street, Denver.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., April 29, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to commute to cash entry and make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court in and for El Paso county, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 22, 1893, viz: James W. Scott, D. C. No. 4556 for the nw¼ sec 18, tp 13, s rg 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his compliance with the Timber Culture laws, viz: Charles W. Long, Charles P. Morton, George B. Southcotte, David A. Rollins, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

FRANK E. BALDWIN, Register.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 29th day of May, A. D. 1893, between the hours of ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon, and five (5) o'clock in the afternoon on the said day, at the front door of the court house, at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, the undersigned will offer for sale, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lots numbered ten (10) and eleven (11) in block numbered six (6) in the town of Green Mountain Falls, El Paso county, Colorado.

Said real estate was the property of Hamilton L. Hall, late of El Paso county, Colorado, deceased, and is sold to pay the debts of said deceased, in accordance with the decree of the county court of El Paso county, Colorado.

Said real estate will be sold at private sale. Terms, cash in hand.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., April 28th, A. D. 1893.

MARY R. HALL, Administratrix.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., April 29, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the County Court in and for El Paso county, Colo., at Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 26, 1893 viz: Elvira Sly, H. E. 6685, for the ne¼ of sec 15, tp 15, s rg 64 w.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John W. Wallace, Warren L. Cross, Alvra A. Amend, and William Mobley, all of Franceville Postoffice, Colo.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

FRANK E. BALDWIN, Register.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., April 29, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk District Court in and for El Paso county at Colorado Springs, Colo., on June 21, 1893, viz: Joseph Dozer, D. C. 465, for the sw¼ sec 33, tp 13, s r 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his compliance with the Timber Culture laws, viz: Thomas Ord, of Colorado Springs, Colo., Charles Swope of Colorado Springs, Colo., James E. Wiley of Falcon, Colo., Thomas Swope of Falcon, Colo.

FRANK E. BALDWIN, Register.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Red Mountain Cora Belle Mining Company will be held at room 63, Bank Building, city of Colorado Springs, El Paso County Colorado, on Monday the 5th day of June, 1893, at 11 a. m., for the purpose of electing seven directors for said company, and for transacting such other business as may properly come before the annual meeting. Stock transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, the 31st day of May, 1893, and will open immediately after the adjournment of the meeting.

By order of the board of directors,

E. G. LUNT, Sec'y.

Dated May 3rd, 1893.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a special execution, issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of six hundred, sixty-seven and 88-100 dollars, ($667.88) and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against George W. Hodgman in favor of Benjamin R. Miller out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said George W. Hodgman by selling the following property to-wit.

The "Oola" Lode Mining Claim, situated in the Cripple Creek Mining District, El Paso county, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale at public auction all the right, title and interest of the above named George W. Hodgman in and to the above described property, on Saturday, the 3rd day of June, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front (east) door of the County Court House in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 10th day of May, 1893.

M. F. BOWERS, Sheriff of El Paso county.

Date of first publication, May 11th, 1893.
Date of last publication, June 1st, 1893.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution or Fi Fa issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of thirteen hundred, thirty and 75-100 dollars, ($1,330.75) and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Timothy E. Johnson in favor of Mary E. Johnson, administratrix of the estate of E. M. McIntosh, deceased, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said Timothy E. Johnson, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

The w ½ of the ne ¼, and the w ½ of the se ¼, of section 25, twp 14 s, r 67 w; also part of the e ½ of the sw ¼ of section 25, twp 14 s, r 67 w. also part of the sw ¼ of the se ¼ of section 23, twp 14 s r 67 w, situate in El Paso county, Colorado and standing on the records of El Paso County, Colorado, in the name of Timothy E. Johnson, the said defendant.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at Public Auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named Timothy E. Johnson, in and to the above described property, on Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the front (east) door of the County Court House in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 25th day of April, 1893.

M. F. BOWERS, Sheriff of El Paso County.

Date of first publication, April 27th, 1893.
Date of last publication, May 18th, 1893.

HILL'S DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD TABLETS

WE GUARANTEE A CURE and invite the most careful investigation as to our responsibility and the merits of our Tablets.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED.

Will completely destroy the desire for TOBACCO in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless; cause no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking or chewing in a few days.

DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT can be cured at home, and without any effort on the part of the patient, by the use of our SPECIAL FORMULA GOLD CURE TABLETS.

During treatment patients are allowed the free use of Liquor or Morphine until such time as they shall voluntarily give them up.

We send particulars and pamphlet of testimonials free, and shall be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all FIRST-CLASS druggists at $1.00 per package.

If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us $1.00 and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our Tablets.

Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED into purchasing any of the various nostrums that are being offered for sale. Ask for HILL'S TABLETS and take no other.

Manufactured only by

—THE—

OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,

51, 53 & 55 Opera Block,

LIMA, OHIO.

PARTICULARS FREE.

A FEW Testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of Hill's Tablets.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:

DEAR SIR:—I have been using your cure for tobacco habit, and found it would do what you claim for it. I used ten cents worth of the strongest chewing tobacco a day, and from one to five cigars; or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty five years, and two packages of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it.

B. M. JAYLORD, Leslie, Mich.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Some time ago I sent for $1.00 worth of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received them all right and, although I was both a heavy smoker and chewer, they did the work in less than three days. I am cured.

Truly yours, MATHEW JOHNSON, P. O. Box 45.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to speak a word of praise for your Tablets. My son was strongly addicted to the use of liquor, and through a friend, I was led to try your Tablets. He was a heavy and constant drinker, but after using your Tablets but three days he quit drinking, and will not touch liquor of any kind. I have waited four month before writing you, in order to know the cure was permanent. Yours truly,

MRS. HELEN MORRISON.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO:—GENTLEMEN:—Your Tablets have performed a miracle in my case. I have used morphine, hypodermically, for seven years, and have been cured by the use of two packages of your Tablets, and without any effort on my part.

W. L. LOTEGAY.

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED.

Address all Orders to

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,

51, 53 and 55 Opera Block, LIMA, OHIO.

(In writing please mention this paper.)

NOTICE.

To Farmers and Consumers.

HALTHUSEN'S

Grain and Stable Business

Now Open at the Old Stand

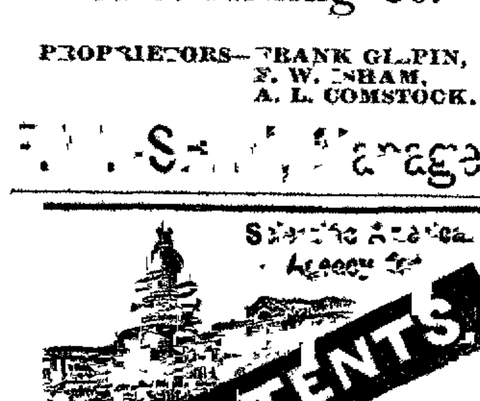
No. 5 West Huerfano St.

Plenty of wagon and stable room; everything is locked at night; man always on hand. Can sell you any kind of Hay, Grain, Flour, Feed, Salt, Etc. We grind our own feed and will grind any grain you bring in, as you want it.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS Grist Milling Co.

PROPRIETORS—FRANK GILPIN, F. W. INHAM, A. L. COMSTOCK.

F. W. INHAM, Manager.



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INTRODUCTORY LECTURE FREE

LINUS E. SHERMAN.

The Springs Land and Pension Attorney.

Will practice before any Land Office, and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

518 Pike's Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs.

WANTED. SALESMEN.

Local and Traveling.

To represent our well known house. You need no capital to represent a firm that warrants nursery stock first class and true to name. WORK ALL THE YEAR. $100 per month to the right man. Apply quick, stating age.

L. L. MAY & CO.,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen.
St. Paul, Minn.

(This house is responsible.)

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at a special meeting of the stockholders of The Socorro Fire Clay Company held at the office of the company in Colorado Springs on the 7th day of April, 1893, having been duly called according to law, the proposition to amend the Articles of Incorporation by increasing the capital stock of the company from two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars to three hundred thousand ($300,000) dollars represented by three thousand (3000) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each, was submitted to the vote of the stockholders and received the vote of over two-thirds of all the stock of said corporation then subscribed and in good faith outstanding.

Colorado Springs, April 17, 1893.

C. E. CURTIS, Sec'y.
The Socorro Fire Clay Company.

YOUR FAVORITE HOME NEWSPAPER

—AND—

The Leading Republican Family Paper of the United States

ONE YEAR FOR ONLY $1.50.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

Gives all the news of Town, County and State, and as much National news as any other paper of its class.

Your Home would be Incomplete without it.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Is a NATIONAL FAMILY PAPER, and gives all the general news of the United States and the World. It gives the events of foreign lands in a nutshell. It has separate departments for "THE FAMILY CIRCLE," and "OUR YOUNG FOLKS." Its "HOME AND SOCIETY" columns command the admiration of wives and daughters. Its general political news, editorials and discussions are comprehensive, brilliant and exhaustive. Its "AGRICULTURAL" department has no superior in the country. Its "MARKET REPORTS" are recognized authority in all parts of the land.

A SPECIAL CONTRACT enables us to offer this splendid journal and THE WEEKLY GAZETTE for one year

For Only $1.50, Cash in Advance.

N. Y. Weekly Tribune, regular price per year	$1 00
The Weekly Gazette, " " " "	1 25
TOTAL	$2 25
We furnish both papers one year for	$1.50

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Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE.

Blacksmiths and Mechanics' Tools

Studebaker Wagons,

Farm Machinery and Implements,

Portland and Louisville Cement,

Plastering Hair, Iron Pipe,

Corrugated Iron Roofing,

Hay Bale Ties, Etc.

17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,

Colorado Springs.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of special execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the County Court of Arapahoe County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine dollars, ($139), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against T. K. Burns in favor of Lesser Levy and Albert Lewin, partners as Levy & Lewin out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said T. K. Burns out of the following property, to-wit:

Lot No. 21 in Block 21, in East Colorado City, El Paso County, Colorado, also 1 barrel containing about 40 gallons blackberry brandy, one barrel sherry wine, one barrel port wine, 6 pints champagne, 9 quarts Catawba wine, 5 gallons white whisky, 3½ gallons Bourbon whisky, 1 gallon gin, 1½ gallons brandy, 5 kegs beer and 1000 cigars, various brands.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named T. K. Burns in and to the above described property, on Saturday the 13th day of May, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the west (basement) door of the County Jail in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 18th day of April, 1893.

M. F. BOWERS, Sheriff of El Paso County.

Date of first publication April 20th 1893.
Date of last publication May 11th, 1893.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a special execution on lien foreclosure, etc., issued out of the Clerk's office of the District court of El Paso county and state of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of two thousand one hundred thirty-nine and eighty-eight one-hundredths dollars ($2139.88) and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against John Anisfield and J. W. Bell and Stephen Blair, partners as Bell & Blair, in favor of Whitney Newton surviving partner of the late firm of Geo. A. Newton and Whitney Newton partners doing business under the firm name of The Newton Lumber company out of the lands tenements goods and chattels of the said John Anisfield and J. W. Bell and Stephen Blair partners as Bell & Blair by selling the following property, to-wit

All of block thirty-two (32) in Higa and addition to the town of Woodland Park El Paso county, Colorado, together with that certain hotel building situate thereupon, known as the Woodland Hotel.

Therefore according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction all the right title and interest of the above named John Anisfield and J. W. Bell and Stephen Blair in and to the above described property, on Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1893 at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front (east) door of the County Court house in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 24th day of April 1893.

M. F. BOWERS, Sheriff of El Paso County.

Date of first publication April 27th, 1893
Date of last publication May 18th 1893.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., April 1st, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before Clerk County Court, in and for El Paso County, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on May 23, 1893 viz: Manuel Roper, H. E. No. 6705, for the e½ nw¼ and lots 1 and 2 of sec 30 tp 13 s rg 64 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz

Thomas Gwillim, Samuel J. Dyer, Lorenzo D. Cunningham, John Schmidt, all of Falcon, El Paso county, Colo.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

FRANK E. BALDWIN, Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Daniel Gregg Deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Daniel Gregg, late of the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs in said county, at the May term, 1893, on the last Monday in May next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 19th day of April, A. D. 1893.

E. MORSE, Administrator.